

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887



Austria	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Denmark	1.50	U.S. Military	1.50
France	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
Germany	1.50		
Greece	1.50		
India	1.50		
Italy	1.50		
Japan	1.50		
South Korea	1.50		
Spain	1.50		
Sweden	1.50		
Thailand	1.50		
U.S.	1.50		
U.K.	1.50		
West Germany	1.50		

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Today: Partly cloudy, 45-55. Tomorrow:
Temp. 45-55. (10-11). Tomorrow cloudy. Yes-
temp. 45-55. (10-11). CHANNING: Slight
clear. Temp. 45-55. (10-11). NEW YORK:
Temp. 45-55. (10-11). Yesterday's temp.
(10-11).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

28,004



Body of former President Lyndon Johnson lies on bier in Washington church during funeral services yesterday.

Before Texas Burial U.S. Tribute For Lyndon Johnson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The nation's capital said farewell today to Lyndon Baines Johnson in the halls of Congress, where he served for 23 years, and in the National City Christian Church, where he worshiped as 36th President of the United States.

"The years will be lonely without him," eulogized a close friend and former aide, Marvin Watson, minutes before the coffin was flown to Texas, where it was interred this afternoon on Mr. Johnson's 125th birthday.

The coffin had been borne in bright, cold sunshine from the Capitol that Mr. Johnson loved and where his body had lain in state since yesterday, on the Lincoln catafalque beneath the Capitol dome. Some 2,000 persons stood in total silence on the Capitol grounds as the coffin was brought outside to four bursts of ruffles and flourishes. A Coast Guard band rendered the presidential anthem, "Hail to the Chief."

Then, at the church, came a final tribute from Mr. Watson, who was appointments secretary in the presidency of Mr. Johnson, who died at his LBJ Ranch in Texas on Monday at age 64. Mr. Watson saluted the "devotion to his country" and the "restraint in the use of power" shown by the late President, senator, member of the House of Representatives and U.S. naval officer.

The Rev. George Davis, rector of the National City Church, said of Mr. Johnson: "For him, religion was life."

The state funeral service was official Washington's farewell to the tall Texas Democrat who was President from November, 1963, to January, 1969. Mr. Johnson had come to the capital as a congressman's aide in 1932 and won a House seat in 1937, serving there with two years' leave for wartime Navy duty until 1946. He then won a seat in the Senate, where he served for seven years as Democratic leader until he successfully campaigned in 1960 for the vice-presidency. From that post he was elevated to the presidency when John F. Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Johnson's successor in the White House, Richard M. Nixon, and his wife, Pat, attended the funeral service, as they had the previous day when the flag-draped coffin was taken to the Capitol.

Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, the late President's wife of 38 years, was composed throughout most of the service, touching her eyes with a handkerchief only once. Beside her sat her daughters and sons-in-law, Charles and Lynda Bird Robb and Patrick and Luci Nugent, and her 5-year-old grandson, Patrick Lyndon.



A CONSOLING MOMENT—President Nixon speaking with Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson at the conclusion of a memorial service for her husband, the former President Lyndon Baines Johnson, in the Capitol Rotunda.

Nugent. The boy fidgeted a bit. His father smoothed the youngster's hair to calm him.

"Lyndon Johnson loved a woman and she was his greatest joy and comfort," said Mr. Watson. "He loved his children and grandchildren and to see them together was a heartwarming experience for it transcended normal family devotion."

"And, coupled with that, he loved each of us, sometimes

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

International Cloud Study

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—One-third of the earth's tropical belt will be under intensive observation in the largest international scientific experiment ever undertaken, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday.

Some 25 to 30 ships, a dozen aircraft and 75 to 100 land stations, as well as satellites and instrumented ocean buoys, will gather data over the tropical Atlantic and adjacent land areas for a study of the behavior of cloud clusters and their role in the circulation of the atmosphere, the department said.

The experiment will be undertaken from June 15 to Sept. 30, 1974. Nations planning to commit ships to the experiment are France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

What's in a Name?
ASCHENBACH, Switzerland, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—This small Alpine town is a postman's nightmare. It is 3,274 inhabitants 620 are called Ashenbach, 358 Omlin, and 203 von Mook, a survey revealed.

Denies a Right to Wiretap

Judge Calls Watergate Defense 'Ridiculous'

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—The presiding judge in the Watergate trial said yesterday that former Nixon campaign aide James McCord's contention that he had a legal right to listen in on Democratic party conversations and telephone calls is "ridiculous."

"Any decent American deplors this kind of conduct," Judge John Sirica told Mr. McCord's lawyer, Gerald Aich, "and you know it as well as I do." Judge Sirica said that he would not permit Mr. Aich to argue such a defense before the jury.

Mr. McCord, former security director for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, is on trial with G. Gordon Liddy, also a former committee official, on charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping stemming from a 2 a.m. burglary in June at Democratic party offices in the Watergate hotel-apartment complex here.

Five other men, including former White House aide E. Howard Hunt Jr., have pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr. Aich announced last week that he would attempt to argue, under the theory of the "law of duress," that Mr. McCord had a legal right to spy on the Democrats. Mr. Aich defined the theory as holding that "if one is under reasonable apprehension,

regardless of whether he is in fact correct, he is justified in breaking a law to avoid the greater harm—in this case violence directed at Republican officials up to and including the President."

Judge Sirica dismissed the jury after completing testimony for the day and then asked Mr. Aich to argue the matter. After listening to about five minutes of argument from Mr. Aich, Judge Sirica said, "Anybody could come in and put up a defense like that."

If Mr. McCord was worried about violence, Judge Sirica said, "all he had to do was pick up the phone and call the FBI."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. to Fly Reds to Saigon for Commission

Viet Cong and Hanoi Men to Arrive In Copters Sunday or Monday

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Viet Cong and North Vietnamese military personnel will be flown to Saigon aboard American helicopters Sunday or Monday to join a cease-fire commission created by the Vietnam peace accord, a U.S. source said today.

The soldiers will establish a base at what is now the headquarters of the U.S. Seventh Air Force at Tan Son Nhut Airport on the edge of Saigon, the source said. The USAF personnel were expected to leave immediately.

The Communist military personnel will participate in the Four-Party Joint Military Commission created by the peace agreement that will also include for 60 days members of the U.S. and North Vietnamese military.

The commission will be headquartered in Saigon and will have teams and regional officers throughout South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese have never acknowledged having troops or officers in the South. It was therefore not known whether the Communist troops to be picked up by the American helicopters would acknowledge that they were both North Vietnamese and Viet Cong or would claim they were only Viet Cong.

However, the American source said that there would certainly be North Vietnamese officers among the men coming to Saigon. The source said the Communist personnel were expected to be picked up in western South Vietnam, near the Cambodian border. The source said arrangements for the pickup were being made

Halts Sending of More Troops U.S. Speeds Plans for Truce, Readies Mine-Sweep Force

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT)—The United States moved quickly today to prepare for the Vietnam cease-fire that takes effect at 8 a.m. Sunday, Saigon time.

The Pentagon ordered a halt to all shipments of U.S. troops previously slated to go to Vietnam, except for a few with "special skills" who may be needed to man special requirements in Southeast Asia. All U.S. military personnel are to be out of South Vietnam within 60 days of the signing Saturday in Paris of the peace agreement.

The U.S. Navy was preparing mine-sweeping task forces of ships and aircraft to be sent into North Vietnamese harbors after Sunday morning to sweep out or deactivate hundreds of U.S. mines sown during hostilities.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers discussed cease-fire arrangements in separate sessions today with Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

He did not say what officials would be involved. The Pentagon already has made extensive, detailed preparations to receive and process American prisoners of war as they are released in roughly equal groups at 15-day intervals after the cease-fire.

American medical evacuation teams were ready to fly to Gia



ARRIVAL—North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh (second from right) being greeted at Paris's Le Bourget airport by, from left to right, North Vietnamese delegation chief Xuan Thuy, Viet Cong Foreign Minister Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh and the chief North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris Peace talks, Le Duc Tho. In the background, center, wearing a cap, is the Chinese Ambassador to France, Huang Chen.

Nixon Entered As Nobel Peace Prize Candidate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sen. Henry Bellmon, R., Okla., yesterday formally nominated President Nixon as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Sen. Bellmon, a member of the Interparliamentary Union and thus qualified to nominate a candidate, made the nomination in a letter to the Norwegian Nobel Committee in Oslo.

U.S. Accused of Violation N. Vietnam's Foreign Minister Arrives in Paris to Sign Pact

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 25 (NYT)—North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh arrived here today for Saturday's signing of the peace agreement and said that Hanoi was ready to "mobilize the people" to build a new life for Vietnam.

Mr. Trinh is the third of the four foreign ministers who will be signing the peace agreement to arrive here. Secretary of State

GI Dies in Shelling of Base; He May Be Last of the War

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (AP)—More than a score of Viet Cong rockets slammed into the nearby Bien Hoa Air Base before dawn today and killed one American two days before the cease-fire is scheduled to go into effect, the U.S. command reported. Nine other Americans were wounded.

The dead American, who was not identified pending notification of next of kin, may be the last American killed in more than a decade of war.

There was no immediate report on Vietnamese casualties at the base, where 1,200 U.S. Marine airmen and other Air Force and Army personnel are stationed.

The U.S. command said 22 Soviet-built rockets landed on the base, which also is used as a forward operating location for Air Force planes based in Thailand and Navy jets based aboard Seventh Fleet carriers off the coast of Vietnam.

The shelling is part of intensified Communist attacks that have doubled across South Vietnam since the cease-fire agreement was announced.

The death of the American was the first U.S. casualty reported since the announcement.

Spokesmen for the South Vietnamese command said it always has been the tactics of the Communists to step up their attacks just prior to a cease-fire in efforts to gain last-minute military and political advantages.

A U.S. Army helicopter unit at Bien Hoa had begun the process of transforming its aircraft from a wartime role to a peace-keeping role in Vietnam in preparation for the cease-fire.

The helicopters and American crewmen are being assigned to support Joint Military Commissions and the International Commission of Control and Supervision in implementing the truce.

The U.S. command announced (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).

Authentic Representative
But, at the same time, she said that the PRG was "the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people."

Mrs. Binh's remark that the United States already was violating the "spirit of the agreement" amounted to the first public Communist charge of a U.S. agreement violation since the terms were made public yesterday. But both yesterday and today she accused the Saigon administration of preparing to violate the accord.

Both Mr. Trinh in his arrival speech and Mrs. Binh emphasized that the Communist side would "scrupulously" respect the terms of the agreement and expected Saigon and the United States to do as much. To observers, it appeared the two foreign ministers were laying the groundwork for what may be frequent charges of violations.

At the airport, Mr. Trinh said that the accord marked an important step toward the construction of a Vietnam that was "peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous." The people, he said, would be mobilized to "quickly liquidate the remains of the war."

Mrs. Binh called for consultations to begin next week between (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

Some Elated, Some Resentful

Last GIs in Vietnam Greet Peace With Mixed Emotions

By Joseph B. Treaster
SAIGON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The last American soldiers in South Vietnam received the news that the war was finally ending for them with emotions that ranged from elation and relief to disappointment, anger and resentment.

For some who had grown fond of the special life-style that evolved here there was a sense of loss, too.

And there were some young men who had grown up living with the war more than half their lives, who had been crushed when their hopes for peace were shattered late last year, and simply refused to believe when they heard President Nixon's speech on the radio here.

"I just ain't going to believe it till Sunday and I see we don't go out anymore," said Spec. 4 John Victor Bliton, a 19-year-old radio operator from Miami, as he returned to the Bien Hoa Air Base from an operation with a platoon of South Vietnamese Rangers.

There were some parties this evening but, for the most part, they were rather subdued. "This is not like the end of World War II," said Capt. Herbert Carter, a 29-year-old helicopter pilot from Harrisonville, Mo.

"We didn't win a war. There's nothing clear cut," he continued. "Nobody's surprised. I think most people feel like I do: No matter what they set up here, it's going to slip back to the way it was in 1961 and 1962 and I don't think any of us expect the North Vietnamese to keep up their part of the bargain."

Of course, not all of the dozens of servicemen interviewed agreed with Capt. Carter. In fact, if anything was clear, it was that there was no more consensus on the basic questions of the war among the men closest to it than has been found in the United States.

Many of the 23,700 American servicemen still here are on their second, third and fourth tours. But few of them displayed a sense of history or even much memory of the ideas and events that got banner headlines at home in the middle and late 1960s, when American involvement reached a peak with more than 500,000 troops committed.

Perhaps the reason was that so many of the last U.S. legions in South Vietnam were desk and warehouse soldiers who had never known the icy fear of combat.

Some lamented the loss of 46,000 American dead, and one or two men mentioned the bloody battle for Hamburger Hill, without being quite sure where the hill was or what it is called now.

But nobody talked of air mobility—the wondrous way Americans set out to win the war with helicopters—the massive search-and-destroy missions

Pakistan Recognizes Sihanouk's 'Regime'

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 25 (AP).—Pakistan announced today it has recognized Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government-in-exile as the legal government of Cambodia.

The announcement said this decision followed a series of actions by Pakistan in international forums, challenging the legality of the government in Phnom Penh headed by Marshal Lon Nol, who led a coup in 1970 while Prince Sihanouk was on a visit to Europe. The prince now makes his headquarters in Peking.

The Good Life.
A great Scotch is part of it.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's



Ballantine's
Imported from Scotland



VIETNAM OUTPOST—GIs at Da Nang listening to news of the impending cease-fire.

Hanoi Official In Paris for Pact Signing

(Continued from Page 1)

Some draftsmen could denounce the war as a horrible adventure that the United States should have resisted, and some long-time soldiers, officers and sergeants could speak this way too.

But there were still many fresh-faced junior officers who found it impossible to believe that their country could have done the things the United States has been accused of in South Vietnam, without good justification.

Many still struggling with conflicts from a childhood where every day started with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and "The Lord's Prayer," told us, "At the beginning it was worth it," and their voices trailed off.

Sgt. James Hodgson, 24, of Stowe, Vt., started that way. "But," he went on, "there have been times when it's given the United States a bad name."

"I think we always had good intentions," he said. "We messed up a lot, but our intentions at the beginning were fantastic." He paused and spoke again, more slowly this time. "There's been an awful lot of bungling. There were a lot of political mistakes that messed it up."

At Tan Son Nhut Air Base, outside Saigon, Lt. Col. Robley W. Davis, who is 41 and in his second tour in Vietnam, said, "We've finally arrived at the point where the President said we were going to arrive and on the terms he said we would do it."

"I'm glad we supported the President and a majority of the people in the United States supported him," the colonel continued. "He was right and now he's being proved right. I feel in many ways our faith has been justified. I think there will be a peace with honor."

"To complete your mission, return to your family and to have kept the faith is really all any soldier can ask," Col. Davis said. Commanders across the country were working out the exact sequence of departure for the remaining troops, Col. Davis said.

The rate at which the troops will leave has not been made public yet, but several senior officers said they felt certain the process would be carried out gradually over the 60-day period announced by President Nixon. The first big troop lifts for home are expected to begin early next week.

A gunner on a helicopter at Bien Hoa said he had been sitting around with a handful of friends smoking marijuana when someone walked in and said they should switch on the radio because the President was going to speak.

"We didn't run around and cheer," said the gunner, who thought it wise to withhold his name.

"I heard some guys yelling 'short end' [which is what GIs say when they have only a short time left to serve in Vietnam] and I just layed back and laughed."

1,643 Enemy, 358 Saigon Troops, No GIs Listed as Slain Last Week

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The South Vietnamese command said today that 1,643 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed last week and 47 were captured, while government forces lost 358 killed, 1,481 wounded and 32 missing.

The reported tolls were about average for the past eight weeks.

No Americans were reported killed last week but four fliers listed previously as missing were designated killed in action over Laos, the U.S. command said, in what should be its next-to-last weekly casualty summary.

The air losses brought to 117 the number of Americans reported killed in flying operations over Laos since the U.S. command started compiling Laos casualty totals in March, 1970. It has listed 312 Americans wounded in Laos air action.

The latest adjustment in U.S. missing and captured statistics brought the war's total to 1,807. In addition, 118 Americans are recorded as "missing from other than hostile action."

The allied commands here now have announced these total casualties for the war:

American—45,837 killed in action, 300,623 wounded in action, 10,300 dead from "nonhostile" causes.

South Vietnamese—163,260 killed in action, 437,461 wounded in action.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—922,938 killed.

U.S. Speeds Plans for Truce, Readies Mine-Sweep Force

(Continued from Page 1)

Plans held captive in the North, but it is expected here that the official list to be exchanged Saturday upon the cease-fire's signing will not differ by more than 50 men from the U.S. version.

In his press conference yesterday, explaining the provisions of the complex peace agreement and its four protocols, Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, said no Americans were held in Cambodia and, except for those held in the southern part of South Vietnam, the POWs would all be released in Hanoi.

He said they may then be flown "to places of our own choice, probably Vientiane" in Laos. The first major processing point for the freed prisoners is to be Clark Field, in the Philippines.

No Conditions
The return of American POWs and civilians in captivity is unconditional and is not linked to the agreement to the separate question of the eventual release of captured Vietnamese civilians on both sides.

Mr. Kissinger has said that the prospects of linking these two thorny questions kept "reappearing" in North Vietnamese demands during the negotiations, though they were not linked publicly in October when the initial peace agreement seemed near.

The new agreement states that the problems of repatriating political prisoners should be worked out separately by the Saigon regime and the South Vietnamese Communists during a 90-day period after the cease-fire.

Mr. Rogers met yesterday with the ambassador of Canada, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia to discuss the four-power role in overseeing the cease-fire. He gave the envoys full texts of the agreement and its protocols. State Department spokesman Charles Bray said.

After the ambassadors have had time to study the lengthy documents, he said, Mr. Rogers would again meet with them.

Under the peace-keeping protocol, 12 teams of truce observers are to be posted at border crossing points in South Vietnam, seven will be stationed at three permitted entry points where replacement war material may be brought in, and one team would be sent to various locations by their parent group, the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

Mr. Kissinger said yesterday these sites "were chosen because forces were in contact there or because we estimated that these were the areas where the violations of the cease-fire were most probable."

Today's activities in Washington, Paris and Indochina were all shaped toward bringing the complex, admittedly "fragile" peace accord into force, thus ending a generation of war in Southeast Asia.

GI Is Killed In Shelling Of U.S. Base

(Continued from Page 1)

that bombing missions had dropped to the lowest number in a single day since President Nixon halted bombing of North Vietnam Jan. 15.

The Saigon command said 4,000 rounds of shells were fired on South Vietnamese paratroops and marines in the 24 hours ending at 4 p.m. today (0800 GMT). The command said it was the heaviest shelling this month anywhere in South Vietnam.

A South Vietnamese source said the government feared that the Viet Cong might attempt to seize a provincial capital before the cease-fire. The source said one likely target was Tay Ninh City, 50 miles northwest of Saigon and less than 15 miles from the Cambodian border.

In battles around the fringes of base camps Anne and Barbara, southwest and southeast of Quang Tri City, 23 North Vietnamese died along with six government paratroops, the South Vietnamese command said.

Near Saigon, Communist troops infiltrated a Catholic refugee village 33 miles east of the capital last night. Government reinforcements were moving into the village this morning to drive out the invaders, military sources said.

The U.S. command said fighter-bombers flew 298 missions in South Vietnam in the 24 hours ending this morning. The command said this was the first time the total had dropped below 300 since the latest bombing halt.

52 bombers made 90 strikes across South Vietnam, concentrating half of them along the Saigon River corridor northwest of the capital and in the Mekong Delta to the south.

Laos, Cambodia Expect Truces To

Phnom Penh Slates A Trial Cease-Fire

By Henry Kamm
PARIS, Jan. 25 (NYT).—High diplomatic sources said today that Cambodia would halt its offensive military operations by Sunday on the strength of American assurances that Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho had reached an understanding that the cease-fire in Vietnam would be extended to Laos and Cambodia as well.

Formed of the understanding by William H. Sullivan, a deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, who briefed the Cambodian foreign minister, Long Boret, here yesterday on the cease-fire agreement. Long Boret stopped in Paris briefly on his way home to Phnom Penh after a tour of South America and Europe.

The sources reported that Mr. Sullivan, who participated in the cease-fire negotiations, left Long Boret with the impression of high American confidence that Hanoi intended to do its best to stop all fighting in Indochina.

However, only the United States and the three Vietnamese parties that participated in the Paris peace conference—the Saigon government, the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front and North Vietnam—are bound by the agreement to end military operations in Laos and Cambodia. This would leave the Cambodian and Laotian adversaries free to continue their civil wars, in which they have been heavily supported until now by North Vietnam from the ground and the United States from the air.

72-Hour Truce
The diplomatic sources said that Cambodia planned to suspend its offensive operations for 72 hours, probably beginning Sunday, and to wait to see whether the North Vietnamese—who with their Cambodian supporters control more than half of Cambodia's territory—would do the same.

If they do not, the sources continued, Cambodia intends to resume military operations and will feel free to ask the United States to resume bombing of Communist forces in this country.

The Cambodians were reported to feel that the United States would give consideration to such a request.

But the sources emphasized that the United States had no intention of Cambodia's firm belief that Hanoi intended to live up to its agreement that all foreign military operations in Cambodia and Laos cease.

Cambodian official sources said that if the North Vietnamese left only Cambodian guerrillas remained on the other side, a settlement would not be difficult to obtain.

Judge Bars Defense Bid On Wiretap

(Continued from Page 1)

the telephone and call the head of the Secret Service, or the FBI or the chief of police and say, "Now, look, I'm the chief of security for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. We've got certain information the President is in danger."

Mr. McCord, Judge Strica said, "elected to take the law into his own hands." Nothing that he is a Republican himself, Judge Strica said.

Mr. Strica said the Republican National Committee is just another political organization. They don't have all the rights in the world, you know—the right to hire somebody to go into a place like the Democratic National Committee and bug that committee.

Judge Strica summed up his opinion by saying, "If this kind of defense were permitted in this kind of case, well, I just think it would be ridiculous."

Mr. Aich asked if he would be permitted to argue that Mr. McCord, who was arrested with four others inside the Watergate early on the morning of June 17, had no criminal intent. "You may argue it," Judge Strica replied. "Whether the jury believes you is a different story."

Judge Strica commented after the jury had heard testimony that the defense most of whom were introduced as evidence in the case.

Judge Strica also announced that he expected that the government would conclude its case by Monday and that the trial would be over by the end of the next or the following week.

258 Paintings Seized in Italy

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Police raided a suburban home today and seized 258 modern paintings, including works by Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso.

Investigators said they suspected the paintings, worth an estimated \$11 million, may have been stolen. They said they will be kept in precautionary custody, waiting for someone to claim them.

Police said an electric appliances dealer, Aldo Bellegate, at whose home the paintings were found, told them he also dealt in art works.

Hanoi Troop Pullout Is Seen by Vientiane

By Malcolm W. Browne
VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Laotian government officials said today that they understood there was a secret agreement between North Vietnam and the United States under which Hanoi would withdraw 60,000 of its troops from Laos and a lesser number from South Vietnam.

The agreement reached in Paris between North Vietnam and the United States omitted any reference to withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam, said only in general terms, foreign troops would be removed from Laos and Cambodia.

The Laotian officials said their government had been formed that, in addition to North Vietnamese troops, it had to leave Laos, at least, North Vietnamese and possibly several times that number would be withdrawn from South Vietnam.

American military officials have estimated that there are 65,000 North Vietnamese troops in Laos, many of them on the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a supply route, and 145,000 in South Vietnam.

Secret Protocols
There was growing evidence that the Paris agreement had included a number of protocols affecting not only Laos but neighboring Laos, Cambodia.

The Laotian Premier, Phouma Phouma, said today an article published by the Laotian newspaper Xat Lao had been "informed by diplomatic sources" that there would be a cease-fire in Laos 15 days after the Vietnamese cease-fire.

Mr. Phouma said his government had not been involved or consulted in the decision on a Laos cease-fire, but that the decision had been presented as a fait accompli, presumably by Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nixon's representative, who stopped in Vientiane last week.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources reported military intelligence claiming that North Vietnam was preparing a general offensive in Laos to secure for the communist-led Pathet Lao the large population centers of the country. The Pathet Lao also claims control of four-fifths of Laotian territory.

Such an offensive would, likely, be in southern Laos, at large towns along the border with Thailand, including Savannakhet, second largest city in Laos.

U.S. Aid Seen
The same sources expect the full weight of the U.S. Force and Navy, freed by cease-fire from operations in Laos, would be brought to bear against the offensive in Laos.

"We are a tiny weak country in the hands of these monstrous forces," a Laotian official said. "We hope the North Vietnamese will respect our sovereignty this time, but without the aid of great powers there is little we can do."

The premier and his government have placed much of their hopes for a workable peace on strengthening of an international peace-keeping body in Laos, to that end Prince Souvanna, leaving Saturday for consultations in New Delhi.

Steelworkers Clash With London Police
LONDON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—More than 2,000 angry steelworkers marching on the House Commons clashed with police on a Thames bridge today.

Fighting broke out on Lambeth Bridge when the steelworkers smashed their way through police cordons. As the workers protesting the proposed shutdown of the Shotton, Flintshire, plant, stormed toward Parliament, police rushed reinforcements into the area and heaved tear gas around the entrance.

Weather
ALABAMA... 15 30 Sunny
ALASKA... 10 20 Cloudy
ARIZONA... 20 30 Overcast
ARKANSAS... 10 20 Cloudy
CALIFORNIA... 10 20 Cloudy
CANADA... 10 20 Cloudy
COLORADO... 10 20 Cloudy
CONNECTICUT... 10 20 Cloudy
DELAWARE... 10 20 Cloudy
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA... 10 20 Cloudy
FLORIDA... 10 20 Cloudy
GEORGIA... 10 20 Cloudy
HAWAII... 10 20 Cloudy
ILLINOIS... 10 20 Cloudy
INDIANA... 10 20 Cloudy
IOWA... 10 20 Cloudy
KANSAS... 10 20 Cloudy
KENTUCKY... 10 20 Cloudy
LOUISIANA... 10 20 Cloudy
MAINE... 10 20 Cloudy
MARYLAND... 10 20 Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS... 10 20 Cloudy
MICHIGAN... 10 20 Cloudy
MINNESOTA... 10 20 Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI... 10 20 Cloudy
MISSOURI... 10 20 Cloudy
MONTANA... 10 20 Cloudy
NEBRASKA... 10 20 Cloudy
NEVADA... 10 20 Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE... 10 20 Cloudy
NEW JERSEY... 10 20 Cloudy
NEW MEXICO... 10 20 Cloudy
NEW YORK... 10 20 Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA... 10 20 Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA... 10 20 Cloudy
OHIO... 10 20 Cloudy
OKLAHOMA... 10 20 Cloudy
OREGON... 10 20 Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA... 10 20 Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND... 10 20 Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA... 10 20 Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA... 10 20 Cloudy
TENNESSEE... 10 20 Cloudy
TEXAS... 10 20 Cloudy
UTAH... 10 20 Cloudy
VERMONT... 10 20 Cloudy
VIRGINIA... 10 20 Cloudy
WASHINGTON... 10 20 Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA... 10 20 Cloudy
WISCONSIN... 10 20 Cloudy
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Black Muslims Are Accused in 7 Washington Slayings

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The gunman who killed seven black Muslims at the Howard University Medical Center last Thursday entered the house under a false pretext and then methodically killed his victims one by one, according to a relative of a survivor.

House Unit Says Agitators Fanned Race Woes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—A special House Armed Services subcommittee said yesterday that racial violence aboard the aircraft carrier Constellation was fanned by "skilled agitators" and "conspirators" who were "very active" in the ship's life.

The subcommittee report also stated that the agitators were "very active" in the ship's life. The report said that the agitators were "very active" in the ship's life. The report said that the agitators were "very active" in the ship's life. The report said that the agitators were "very active" in the ship's life.

Memphis Starts Busing; Many Whites Absent

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25 (AP).—High white absenteeism was reported yesterday as the nation's 10th largest school system began busing for the first time to break down segregation fostered by housing patterns.

U.S. Continues Arguing Value Of Pentagon Papers to Enemy

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The Pentagon papers trial continued yesterday as the U.S. government argued that the papers were of great value to the enemy.

For example, numerous slides of the top-secret Pentagon study on the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war were continually flashed on a large screen set up in the courtroom.

More important, perhaps, is the fact that the current prosecution witness, Brig. Gen. Paul P. Gorman, is an expert witness and this is given much leeway in his manner of testifying.

The general, a former combat leader in Vietnam and the top military man on the Defense Department task force that put together the Pentagon papers, also served as a history professor at West Point. And his response to questions is delivered in a lecture-like manner—articulate, ordered, at great length, accompanied by skillful gestures of the hands to give meaning to his words.

Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. who is conducting the trial at the U.S. District Court here, usually allows Gen. Gorman to testify in his own distinct manner.

The questions put to the general by David R. Nelson, the chief prosecutor, are few and simple. Would this volume of the Pentagon papers be of use to the North Vietnamese? Would that volume be of use?

The government is trying to prove that Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr., the defense



LAST RESPECTS—Crowds line up outside the Capitol Wednesday prior to filing past body of former President Lyndon Johnson which is lying in state in the Rotunda.

Johnson Eulogized in Capital Rites

(Continued from Page 1)

The gunman also sought money and ransom for the house before finding "a considerable amount," according to sources close to the case. Neither the police nor Mr. Hammas would say how much was taken. Up to eight men are believed to have taken part in the slayings. It was the first disclosure that any money had been taken.

As to how the killers got into the house, Mr. Hammas said: "A fellow had called the house on Monday saying he wanted to buy some literature about the Hanafi. He said his name was Tommy. She [his daughter] told him he could come by and pick it up."

Mr. Hammas said the first two men who entered the house shouted, "This is a stickup." Nevertheless, he insists the motive was to wipe out his family and not robbery.

Other persons close to the case said that the two men told the adults before the killings, "If you tell us where the money is, we won't kill the children."

The incident occurred at the three-story stone building that was the home of the late Lyndon B. Johnson. The basketball player, who changed his name from Low Alcindor when he became a member of the Hanafi.

Mr. Hammas said his daughter was put in a closet and shot. "The one man who took her upstairs told her, 'You know your father wrote those letters [against Elijah Muhammad], don't you? Don't you know he can't do anything like that?'"

He said her mother left her in there and she could hear them talking. One man was questioning whether she was dead. "So he went back in and shot her again. Then she heard clicks as the gun jammed."

Asked what he planned to do about the deaths, Mr. Hammas replied: "I'm waiting to see what my country is going to do about that gang in Chicago that killed my family. I'm waiting and giving the police time."

Treasury under President Nixon,

also eulogized Mr. Johnson. "It seems ironic on this day," he said, "that his predecessors began the war in Southeast Asia and his successor ended it. It was his fate to be the bridge over the intervening chasm of conflict that swept this country and

the world. But he accepted that role without flinching, and no one would be more appreciative of the beginnings of peace and the President who achieved it, than the President who worked so long and so unselfishly for the tranquility that eluded him."

Mr. Davis, in whose church Mr. Johnson had served as an honorary elder, recalled for the 900 persons invited to the service that newspaper accounts of the former President's death were "a shock, a blow, a blow."

After the service, attended by leaders of foreign powers as well as of this nation, Mrs. Johnson—nodding to acquaintances—walked behind the coffin of her husband. Her daughters and her husbands were behind with Patrick, one of four Johnson grandchildren.

In the church and at the foot of the stairs Mrs. Johnson paused to say a few words to President and Mrs. Nixon. And then began the journey home.

40,000 Visit Rite
Unofficial Washington had paid its last respects throughout the night. Thousands of Americans, many of them dressed casually, filed past the coffin in the Capitol Rotunda to say goodbye.

Lines of people waiting to visit the bier stretched across the Capitol Plaza—often to the Supreme Court, a long block away. Capitol police estimated that 40,000 passed the coffin.

The coffin and the Johnson family were flown to Bergstrom Air Force Base outside Austin, Texas, to be taken by motorcade to the 65 miles to the LBJ Ranch where Mr. Johnson was interred near the Pedernales River that he loved.

Mr. Johnson went home to Texas aboard the plane—Air Force One—on which he took the presidential bath after President Kennedy's assassination.

Also flying to Texas for the burial was a large congressional delegation that included Sen. Robert Humphrey, George McGovern, Henry Jackson, Warren Magnuson, Edward Kennedy, Edmund Muskie and Strom Thurmond.

In contrast to the sunshine in the nation's capital, it was dark and raining steadily at the small cemetery where Mr. Johnson was buried this afternoon—100 yards from where he was born.

"Here amidst these familiar hills and under these expansive skies, his earthly life has come full circle," said evangelist Billy Graham, one of Mr. Johnson's favorite ministers, in a eulogy.

"No one could ever understand Lyndon Johnson unless they understood the land and the people from which he came. His roots were deep in this hill country. They were also deep in the religious heritage of this country," Mr. Graham said.

John Connally, long a personal friend of the former President and secretary of the Navy under President Kennedy and of the

American woman anthropologist said to Wed Indonesian chieftain

JAKARTA, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—An American woman anthropologist was reported today to have married a tribal chieftain in the remote Indonesian province of West Irian where she had been studying sexual customs.

The independent Jakarta daily Berita Buana named the woman as Miss Wyn Sargent and published a picture of her holding hands with her new husband, Chief Obaharok, who it said already had several wives.

The paper said in its report from Wamena that Miss Sargent had caused a stir among local officials by announcing the ceremony last week that she would drop her Western style of dress in favor of the scanty bark clothing worn by the local women.

Miss Sargent, in the photograph, wore tight jeans and a shirt for the wedding while her groom wore only a koteha (very brief pants), Berita Buana said.

Indians have called Miss Sargent "the white goddess." She stands six feet tall and looks taller in jungle boots. A Quaker, she has been a widow and has a 15-year-old son who has accompanied her on explorations of Indonesian jungles.

The American Embassy here could neither confirm nor deny the report. An embassy spokesman said Miss Sargent had lived in Indonesia for about three years and had previously worked in Sulawesi and Sumatra, where she had helped found a hospital.

Berita Buana said the anthropologist, who had lived in the backward Ballem Valley for four months, had paid a dowry of 11 pigs and five pieces of cloth for the wedding.

Young Onassis Not at Controls in Fatal Crash

ATHENS, Jan. 25 (AP).—A government committee of inquiry investigating the cause of the plane crash Monday which led to the death of Alexander Onassis, 24, son of Greek multi-millionaire Aristotle Onassis, announced yesterday Alexander was not piloting the plane when the accident occurred.

The committee said the twin-engine amphibious Piaggio type aircraft, which crashed at Athens Airport shortly after take-off, was piloted by Donald MacCusker, 50, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. MacCusker and the only other crew member aboard, Donald McGregor, 58, of Oxford, England, were seriously injured but are out of danger.

The investigating committee's revelation came a day after the Greek business tycoon in a meeting with journalists had strongly denied the original official announcement that Alexander was at the controls.

Court Clears Onassis Photos

MILAN, Jan. 25 (UPI).—A judge ruled today that pictures purporting to show Jacqueline Onassis in the nude were not obscene.

The judge ruled there was no case against the magazine Playmen, which published the 14 pictures in November, and reversed the confiscation of an issue in which they appeared.

Copies of the magazine had been seized throughout Italy at the request of prosecutors in Florence and Verona, who said that they considered its contents obscene.

In 1969, the library asked the Nixon administration to send a team to examine all the secret Johnson papers on international affairs, Mr. Middleton said.

The team found after looking at a selected portion that only about 11 percent of the material could be declassified under the stringent regulations then in force, he said. Most were of only marginal interest. Another 10 percent were considered "questionable" and would have required further examination, he said.

Mr. Nixon, however, issued an executive order last spring expediting declassification, although this still would not permit declassification of any of the Johnson papers until late 1973—10 years after the file was started. Many might have to remain secret 25 years, Mr. Middleton said.

But Mr. Middleton and Mr. Rostow had suggested that Mr. Johnson seize on the spirit of the order, which noted that too many papers were unnecessarily classified and stayed classified too long, to ask Mr. Nixon to make an exception. This he apparently was about to do when he died.

Michel Swiss

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Haiti Gunmen Wished No Ill To U.S. Envoy

His Top Role Decided Choice as Hostage

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25 (AP).—The three Haitians who held U.S. Ambassador Clinton E. Knox at gunpoint until they and 12 political prisoners were allowed to go to Mexico said they had nothing against Mr. Knox personally.

Arriving last night in Mexico City, the woman and two men said the 64-year-old diplomat seemed an important person whose capture was most likely to force Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier to meet their demands.

To obtain the release of Mr. Knox and U.S. Consul-General Ward Christianson, Mr. Duvalier freed 12 political prisoners, flew them and the three kidnappers to Mexico aboard an Air Haiti plane and paid a \$70,000 ransom.

The Mexican government agreed to admit the Haitians, and Foreign Minister Emilio O. Rabasa said their status would be decided after they were questioned today. But Jorge Salomon, the Haitian Ambassador, said he was instructed to seek their extradition.

None of the eight men and four women released from Haitian cells or the three who seized Mr. Knox would talk much about the incident or their lives in Haiti.

"We don't want to discuss political things that could compromise us," said Raymond Napoleon, who appeared to be the leader of the group. But he denied that they were part of an organized movement.

In New York, the Coalition of National Liberation Brigades, a Haitian exile organization, said political prisoners in Haiti were "under constant threat of being eliminated in case of any disorder in the country."

"And disorder there will be," the statement continued. "For our patience has come to an end. The national archaic, farcical government, led by Clinton Knox and the State Department, must go. All Haitian exiles must feel free to return home and help in the rebuilding of our impoverished country."

Leary Returned To Prison Camp

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., Jan. 25 (UPI).—LSD advocate Timothy Leary is back in the California prison camp from which he escaped 28 months ago. He faces separate trials for breaking jail and drug smuggling.

Leary, 51, unsuccessfully sought asylum in half a dozen countries on three continents but was finally taken into custody by a U.S. narcotics agent in Kabul, Afghanistan, and returned to the United States last week.

Prison-camp officials said Leary was placed in a "restricted housing" section, not the minimum security area from which he escaped.

Move to Name Center Of NASA for Johnson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Legislation to rename the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston after the late President Lyndon B. Johnson will be introduced in the Senate, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D., Texas, said today.

President Johnson played a major role in launching America's space program, first as a senator when he served as head of the Space Committee, and then as Vice-President and President.

"I don't know where we go on this now," said the library director, a former Johnson speech writer. He said he thought the late President's wife, Lady Bird, "would wish for us to do anything and everything for the library that the President would have wanted to do," but he had not had a chance to discuss the matter with her.

In 1969, the library asked the Nixon administration to send a team to examine all the secret Johnson papers on international affairs, Mr. Middleton said.

The team found after looking at a selected portion that only about 11 percent of the material could be declassified under the stringent regulations then in force, he said. Most were of only marginal interest. Another 10 percent were considered "questionable" and would have required further examination, he said.

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Ailing Mother of 6 Being Divorced So That She Can Receive State Aid

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 25 (UPI).—A gravely ill mother of six children is being divorced by her husband without her knowledge because he says it's the only way to qualify for welfare aid to pay her medical bills.

Howard Thomas, a night supervisor at a steel fabricating plant in Tampa, said that he took the drastic step of filing for divorce from his wife after state aid was cut off because of regulations.

Mr. Thomas said that the state aid was halted because he earns about \$550 a month and the maximum the state allows to be earned and still qualify for assistance is \$497. But he said that the nursing home bill alone runs to about \$500 a month.

Mr. Thomas said that, if he divorces his wife, she will be considered single, unemployed and eligible for assistance.

Mr. Thomas, 45, is suffering from multiple sclerosis. Only two of their children are small and they have been staying with relatives.

"I love my wife and it won't make any difference to me that we are divorced," Mr. Thomas said. "If that's the only way we can get care, then I'll have to accept it."

Howard Thomas

"I just thank God she won't have to know about it," Mr. Thomas said. "She can't talk and she can't understand."

Senate Democrats Demand Review of Budget Appointees

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—In a highly unusual move to bring key White House officials directly under congressional scrutiny, Senate Democrats have introduced a bill specifying that the appointments of Budget Director Roy L. Ash and Deputy Budget Director Frederic V. Malek be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The proposed law, co-sponsored by the two Democratic leaders and the chairman of every standing committee in the Senate, was offered shortly before the Senate confirmed William P. Clements Jr. as deputy secretary of defense by a 74-10-11 roll call vote, and James R. Schlesinger as CIA director, 85-0-0.

The nomination of Elliot L. Richardson as secretary of defense is to be debated tomorrow and voted on Monday. Mr. Clements was approved despite the opposition of Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, who said he didn't like Mr. Clements' views on the possible use of nuclear weapons and on nuclear "supremacy."

He added that he also was disturbed by the fact that Mr. Clements had failed to notify the Senate of possible conflict of interest involving stock ownership in the First National Bank of Dallas.

The Government Operations Committee chairman, Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., introduced the confirmation bill for himself, the leadership and all the other committee chairmen, liberals and conservatives alike. He said that so much power and decision-making had passed to the Office of Management and Budget that its directors should be made subject to confirmation.

The Ervin bill represents one of the first tangible moves by Senate Democrats to exert closer control over the executive branch, which many senators complain has enlarged its powers unduly at the expense of Congress. The range of sponsorship indicates the bill should pass the Senate eventually.

"The director of the OMB in many respects is the deputy president of the United States," Sen. Ervin said. "This agency has become the arm by which the President exercises power over every facet of the executive branch. Certainly the Congress and the American people should have an opportunity to scrutinize any official who will exercise powers as extensive as those possessed by the OMB and to pass upon his qualifications."

The naming of Mr. Ash as director of the OMB has been considered controversial by some because of Mr. Ash's former connection with Litton Industries, which has extensive contracts with the government. Sen. Ervin said this fact "has emphasized the need for Senate confirmation." Regardless of the merits of Mr. Ash's appointment, the circumstances surrounding it should be examined by the Senate, he said.

If Mr. Ash were subject to confirmation, then the Senate would have an opportunity to examine his background and qualifications, and he would have an appropriate forum to explain and defend his record."

The bill was referred to Sen. Ervin's committee, where rapid action to send it to the floor is expected.

Chicago Teachers Reach Settlement

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP).—A tentative settlement in the longest teacher strike in Chicago history—11 days of class—was reached early today after a 10-hour negotiating session.

Robert M. Healey, president of the teachers union, said the chances for schools to reopen Friday "look good." The Board of Education planned to vote later today on the agreement, and the union also must go to its members for approval.

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Suicide: The Danube Blues

Is Austria a Nation of People Who Kill Themselves?

By Richard L. Homan

VIENNA (UPI)—In a village in rural Austria shortly before Christmas, a middle-aged policeman, after an argument with his wife, put on his full dress uniform, went to a railroad crossing and stood stiffly at attention in the middle of the track as a train crashed into him. A few days later, a woman in a Vienna hospital died because she had tried to kill herself, broke out of a restraining bed, forced open a window and leaped to her death. She was 50 years old.

Behind the smiling facade of Strauss operettas, Alpine chalets and coffee houses, Austria is a nation of people who kill themselves. In 1971, as in almost every year since World War II, Austria led the Western world in suicides, with a rate twice that of the United States. The International Society for Prevention of Suicide, an organization with 40 member nations, is based in Vienna.

Governmental Study

But until this year, the Austrian government officially ignored the puzzling and disturbing phenomenon. Now, alarmed at the consistently high number of suicides in an era in which the standard of living has improved, the government has committed itself to studying and preventing self-inflicted death.

"For the first time," a leading Austrian psychiatrist said, "the state has obligated itself to active cooperation in the prevention of suicide and has proclaimed the psychic makeup of its citizenry to be a public health problem."

During the past several weeks, the best-selling book in Austria has been a study of a suicide, and Prof. Ringel's leading magazine of politics and the arts has examined the problem in a column.

The book "Sorrow Beyond Dreams" by Peter Handke, 30, one of Austria's most successful young playwrights and novelists, deals poignantly with the suicide a year ago of Handke's mother and with the stifling social condition that contributed to it.

An indication of the broad acceptance of Handke's message came last month when a Vienna newspaper asked prominent Austrians to recommend a book as a Christmas gift. Despite its theme, several, including Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, recommended Handke's book.

A 'Suicide Belt'

In 1971, Austria recorded 1,094 suicides, about 23 per 100,000 inhabitants. Only Hungary, among European nations, reported a higher rate, 29 per 100,000. The U.S. rate was slightly over 11. Yearly since World War II, Austria has recorded between 1,800 and 1,700 suicides.

Curiously, the three nations that once formed the bulk of the Austro-Hungarian empire seem to form a "suicide belt" that encompasses the Danube River in its picturesque sweep through Central Europe. Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia, usually in that order, have led the world in suicide rates in recent years.

While this suggests handy explanations rooted in geography, climate or heritage, none has emerged in the few studies of suicides done by scientists in the three nations. And in politics at least, Austria has had little in common with its two neighbors since 1955, when it achieved its postwar independence.

The cultural shock of the breakup of the empire in 1918, for example, has been cited by some scholars as a reason for the exceptionally high proportion of suicides among the elderly. But it happened too long ago to account for the astonishing 26 percent increase last year in the number of suicide attempts by young people.

Many Austrians kill themselves without leaving notes, a circumstance that makes it difficult to pinpoint causes. In Vienna in 1970, for example, there were 416 suicides recorded; for 390 of them, no notes could be determined.

In 1968, teams of researchers in Austria and the United States made a comparative study of self-inflicted deaths in Vienna and Los Angeles.

which both have suicide rates above their national averages. This study, based largely on extensive interviews with survivors and acquaintances, indicated that the Viennese had suffered much more from loneliness, alienation from society and boredom—all supposedly characteristics of America's impersonal urban life.

This loneliness exists despite Austria's achievement, under a socialist government, of cradle-to-grave care by the state, with community housing and an array of social programs for all ages.

Better Bookkeeping?

Although suicide attempts often are not intended to be successful, and attempts outnumber actual suicides by 10 to 1, a considerable number of Austrians kill themselves by methods that are meant to succeed. More than one-third of the suicides by men are by hanging and one-sixth by gunshot. Half of the women who kill themselves do it by hanging or plunging from heights.

The investigation by Prof. Ringel found that suicides in Austria often are contagious. A dentist in southern Austria strangled himself with a noose made from the wire cable of his drill and, within a few months, six other people in the small community had strangled themselves in wire nooses.

Some experts insist that Austria's apparent front-rank position in self-inflicted death is merely a product of tidy official bookkeeping. The fact that Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia regularly head the suicide tables, one prominent sociology professor here explained, could also be attributed to our good statistics-keeping, which since the time of the empire has been among the best in the world.

A psychiatrist said, "We also rank among the worst in auto accidents, child mortality and alcoholism. We can't really be that bad in all these problems."

But regardless of Austria's relative ranking, the sociologist acknowledged that "the suicide rate is a valid indicator for the psychic and social condition of the populace."

'Crisis Intervention'

For years the only systematic program of suicide prevention and treatment of attempted suicides in Austria has been carried out by the Vienna branch of Caritas, the international Catholic charity.

The government officially ignored the problem, except to commit especially difficult cases to mental institutions and to register, with police documents, persons who had attempted or threatened suicide. This registration complicated efforts to get driver's licenses and jobs, although attempted suicide has not been a crime in Austria since 1951.

In his budget for this year, Chancellor Kreisky has designated \$250,000 to begin an institute for prevention of suicides. Eventually, centers in each of the nine Austrian provinces are envisioned.

Vienna University Prof. Erwin Ringel, an early student of suicide in Austria and psychiatric director of the Caritas program for several years, is to head the new institute.

Ringel, who uses a system called "crisis intervention" which relies on readily available consultation clinics and counselors, has been able in the Caritas program to cut the rate of repeated suicide attempts in half.

"If Rome had had a crisis intervention clinic handy," he likes to say, "neither he nor Juliet would have died."

Meanwhile, Vienna's first suicide of 1973 grew out of a lovers' triangle—but with a twist that indicates the degree to which suicide is taken for granted in Austria.

The wife of a young policeman fell in love with the policeman's best friend. To assure his wife's happiness, the policeman agreed to a divorce. Then, without explanation, he left the house for what later turned out to be a police meeting. The wife and best friend looked for the policeman to thank him. When they couldn't find him, the friend assumed he had killed himself. So he walked into an adjoining room and, with the policeman's gun, the friend shot himself.

Ulster Rivals Told to End Their Feud

Whitelaw to Present Political Package

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Britain's administrator in Northern Ireland warned the province's feuding communities today to settle their differences or face a future of despair and misery. Only the British Army, he said, is preventing a civil war at the moment.

William Whitelaw, who as secretary of state has wielded all executive power in the province since last March, told newsmen that he soon will unveil a political package designed to provide a basis for reconciliation between warring Protestants and Roman Catholics.

He added: "We must leave no doubt in anyone's mind in Northern Ireland that together as a community they can go forward to increasing success and achievement, for they are a people of great resilience and determination."

"But if they spurn this opportunity and remain divided they can look forward only to a future of increasing misery and despair," Mr. Whitelaw spoke to the Association of American Correspondents in London, two bombs blasted stores in Belfast. One set off a major fire and disrupted traffic around City Hall.

Police blamed the bombings on the militant Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to force Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom and into the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic.

Neither of the Belfast bombs caused casualties. Earlier, a bomb exploded on a Catholic street in Portadown, 17 miles from the capital, and injured three persons.

Without specifically saying so, Mr. Whitelaw spoke to the United Ireland is the eventual aim of British policy.

But this prospect, he said, now is a long way off because of the violence which in the past four years has cost almost 700 lives.

All-Ireland Council

He indicated that the British government policy statement on Northern Ireland, now in preparation, will feature an all-Ireland council to establish co-operation between Northern Ireland and the republic.

This idea was first put up by the British in 1920, when Ireland was first partitioned. It disappeared during the Irish civil war of 1922-24.

Mr. Whitelaw would give no date for publication of the policy statement, which first was expected in mid-February but may now be delayed to March or beyond.

"It is better to be right than to be rushed," he said.

It is known, however, that the British are looking at systems of federal government in Canada and West Germany in trying to map a blueprint for Northern Ireland.

Their aim will be to produce a system which guarantees the Catholic minority a fair voice in policy-making and administration—a voice which Catholics say was denied them during the half-century of Protestant-dominated government which the British suspended last March.

Mr. Whitelaw warned against thinking that the British statement can produce a magic formula to settle Ireland's feuds overnight.

"We've a long haul ahead and we have to face it," he said.

To withdraw British troops from Northern Ireland now, he said, would set off a bloodbath. He added: "A very large number of Roman Catholics would be killed at once."

"The only things that stand between civil war today are the British government and British troops."

"I don't say who would win the civil war. But a great many people would be killed. Extremists on both sides would shoot and kill if British troops were not there to stop them."

Teen-Agers Jailed

BELFAST, Jan. 25 (AP)—Four teen-age terrorists, including two girls, were jailed today for a total of 31 years after a courtroom battle with prison guards.

All four were believed to belong to the Provisional wing of the IRA. They were arrested by troops last August after a hold-up.

The two girls were each jailed for six years. The two men were given eight-year terms. One of them, was given an extra three years for contempt after he fought with guards in the dock.

Dissident Goes On Trial in Kiev For 'Agitation'

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP)—Civil rights advocate Leonid Plyushch went on trial today in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," dissident sources reported.

They said the trial in the Kiev Regional Court was "completely closed" to friends, relatives and other spectators and that Mr. Plyushch and court officials were the only persons allowed inside.

Mr. Plyushch, a 33-year-old mathematician, was arrested Jan. 14 of last year by the secret police. In December, a psychiatric panel at Moscow's Serbsky Institute ruled Mr. Plyushch insane, saying he suffered from schizophrenia and "ideas of reform-making."

After the examination, he was taken back to Kiev to await trial.

As Mr. Plyushch's trial began, nine of his friends circulated an open appeal to the authorities to release him and let him leave the country. "In our state, only the 'madman' dares to fight against its shortcomings. Only the 'lunatic' speaks out about violations of his rights," the nine wrote.

Mr. Plyushch, who retired as president of his Motobich electrical equipment plant after his release, testified that his captors discussed politics with him for most of the three days that they held him in a mountain lodge.

The militant wing of the ETA, one of Europe's most active and violent guerrilla movements, seeks to turn an independent Basque nation from parts of northern Spain.

L.A. Foelling, 84, Dies; Probed Baby Disorder

OSLO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Norwegian Prof. Ivar A. Foelling, 84, who identified a mental disorder in newborn babies called phenylketonuria, or Foelling's disease, died today.

Prof. Foelling was awarded several international prizes for his pioneer work in proving the relationship between the mental disturbances and metabolism, causing phenylketonuria.

Ferry Sinks, 13 Die

SEOUL, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—At least 13 passengers died when a ferry hit a reef and sank off South Korea today. National police here said 76 persons were aboard the ship when it left the southwestern port of Mokpo. Thirteen bodies were recovered and 37 persons rescued after the ship sank only 500 yards off shore.

E. Germany Ends Amnesty Period

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—East German general amnesty operations, which began in November in connection with the 23d anniversary of the founding of the East German republic, ended today.

The official East German news agency, ADN, reported that 25,351 persons were released from prison and 6,344 from pretrial confinement.

Amnestied foreigners were repatriated to their native countries and persons who lost their East German citizenship were released to West Germany and West Berlin, ADN said.

The West German government reported earlier this month that more than 1,700 amnestied prisoners had entered West Germany.



After Recurrent Catastrophes

16-Mile Dam Planned to Curb Baltic Flooding of Leningrad

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Almost every year Leningrad is threatened with flooding, and Soviet engineers have now begun work on an ambitious project to protect the nation's second largest city once and for all against the constant inroads of the Baltic Sea.

Investia, the government daily, has disclosed plans for the design and construction of a 16-mile dam across the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, which the city borders. Work on the costly project is being pressed by 20 design institutes in connection with the proposed construction of a water-front of imposing buildings on Leningrad's low-lying marshy shores.

Ever since its founding in 1703 by Peter the Great, the city has been ravaged, sometimes as often as seven or eight times a year, by storm-driven waves that funnel into the delta arms of Leningrad's Neva River and cause the water to spill over its banks.

Some of the 237 recorded floods have been catastrophic. In 1824 they left 56 dead as 300 buildings were destroyed and 2,000 damaged. A hundred years later, in 1924, almost half the city was under water.

The disastrous 1824 flood has been described by the Russian poet Pushkin in "The Bronze Horseman," considered one of his masterpieces. And the inundation figures prominently in a Soviet ballet based on the poem that was first produced in 1949 to the music of the late Reinhold Gliere.

To prevent a recurrence, engineering design teams led by Hydroproject, the Soviet Union's dam-construction agency, have now proposed a dam of rock and earth across the 10-foot-deep eastern end of the gulf.

Together with a breakwater atop the dam, the structure would rise 26 feet above sea level and protect Leningrad against floods up to 18 feet above the normal water level. The great 1824 flood rose 14 feet above that level, and the one of 1924 reached the 12-foot mark.

Beginning on the north shore of the gulf, near the village of Gorskaya, the dam would run southwest to Kotlin Island, on which the naval base of Kronstadt guards the approaches to Leningrad. From the island the dam would extend south to the town of Lomonosov on the south shore.

The dam, to be used also as a highway, would be equipped with two ship gates and eight spillways that would normally be open. According to present engineering calculations, they would be closed whenever a low-pressure system and associated westerly winds were likely to raise the water level above the five-foot mark, considered a threat to the city of four million people.

For additional safety, the construction of the seaward dike is to be combined with the building of a dam on the 40-mile Neva River upstream from Leningrad to back up the flow of the stream whenever there is a danger of flooding.

The river dam, for which a site is yet to be selected, would also serve for general regulation of stream flow, which now proceeds without control from Lake Ladoga to the Baltic Sea.

Greek Communist Backs Return of King Constantine

ATHENS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A Greek Communist leader on trial for plotting to overthrow the government, told a civil court yesterday that the Communists supported the return of King Constantine to his throne in Greece.

"Our distant objective is for a republican socialist regime. Now, however, the king should return from exile, to appoint a government for the purpose of carrying out elections," said Charalamos Dracopoulos, 56, defendant in the trial of 17 Communists.

Mr. Dracopoulos, secretary of the party, said:

"Our party is for the overthrow of the present government and the restoration of democratic freedom, the appointment by the king of a government enjoying the confidence of all parties... and the restoration of constitutional order."

Mr. Dracopoulos and veteran Communist leader Dimitrios Partalidis, who followed the secretary to the stand, said that their wing of the party did not want an armed struggle.

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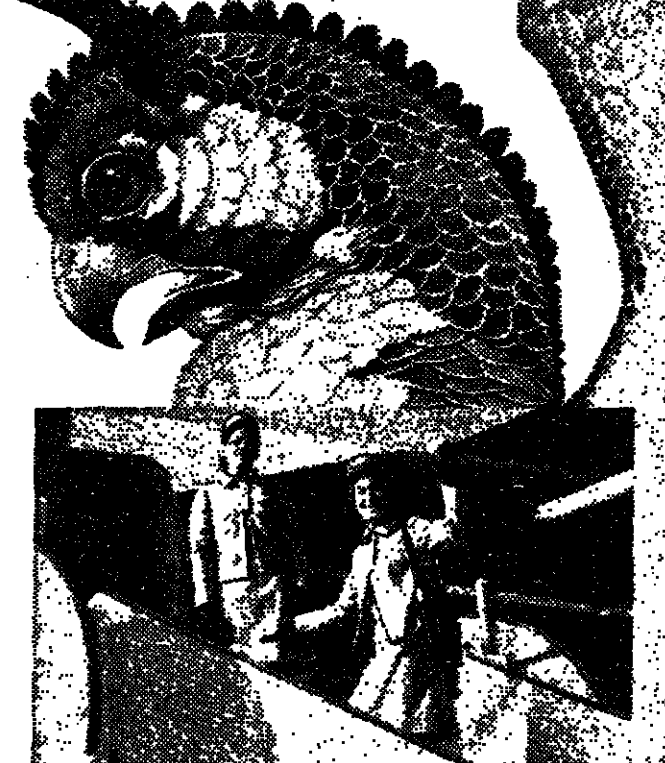
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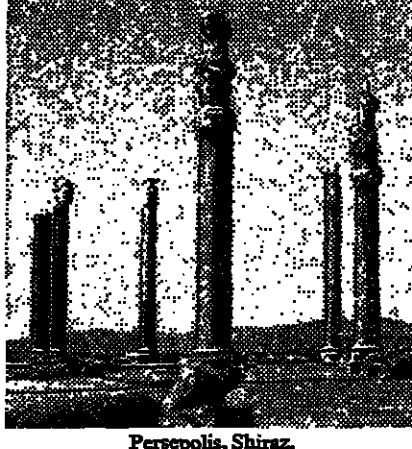
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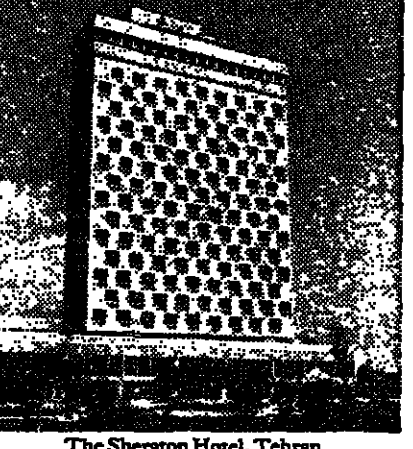
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The Sheraton Hotel, Tehran.

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Vietnam Agreement...

The Vietnam settlement, which will bring an end to American participation in a war that has wracked the United States for nearly a decade and could even conceivably bring peace to Indochina after a quarter-century of hostilities, is a diplomatic triumph that will be welcomed by the people of America and of every other nation in the civilized world.

Although, as Henry A. Kissinger pointed out in his remarkable performance Wednesday at the briefing, the agreement is full of ambiguities, its most important aspects from the American point of view are reassuringly unambiguous. These are the sections which provide for the release of American prisoners of war throughout Indochina to U.S. governmental representatives in Hanoi within 60 days of the signing and for the concurrent safe withdrawal of remaining American troops from South Vietnam under an internationally supervised cease-fire. Although the number of foreign observers is to be substantially less than the U.S. had originally sought, their responsibilities and mode of operation have been spelled out in a manner which should at least lessen the uncertainties of a formidable task.

The achievement of these essential conditions can only earn the approval and applause of every American, to say nothing of America's many friends abroad who have long waited for this historic moment.

Beyond the immediate cease-fire and early withdrawal of U.S. troops and prisoners, however, the prospects for a more enduring peace in Indochina remain, in the word ascribed to President Nixon, "fragile." Ambiguity abounds in the pact's provisions for resolution of the political problem in South Vietnam, which, as Mr. Kissinger candidly observed, was "what the civil war is all about." The proposed Council of Recon-

ciliation in South Vietnam seems more tenuous than ever; and the rule of unanimity under which it is to act bodes ill for any kind of effective political progress, much less "reconciliation."

Failure to resolve this fundamental political problem was unavoidable since, as Mr. Kissinger noted, "It is not easy to achieve through negotiations what has not been achieved on the battlefield." But there may be ground for hope that a people who have suffered through a generation of fraternal bloodletting will, when left to their own devices, at last seek a peaceful resolution of their differences. Much will depend on the willingness of the United States and other involved big powers to honor President Nixon's plea for mutual restraint.

The question will doubtless be debated for years whether the settlement that was finally hammered into completion this week could not have been achieved, at least in its essential details, four years ago—or even last October when Hanoi and Mr. Kissinger outlined an agreement that does not appear to differ in major degree from the one that was made public on Wednesday. There is plenty of ground for skepticism over President Nixon's assertion that this accord represents "peace with honor" in contrast to every other kind of peace that might have been achieved during the past four years, or months.

But everyone will agree that it is more honorable to end the fighting than to continue a conflict that has brought so much suffering to the people of Indochina for ill-defined purposes that have little relevance, if any, to American interests in a contemporary world. In that sense it is a "right kind of peace," deserving support in the hope that its calculated ambiguities can be transformed in time into the reality of an enduring settlement.

...Motivations...

An offhand quip by Mr. Kissinger at Wednesday's briefing may well turn into the most revealing and provocative of all his remarks about the final phases of President Nixon's war policy in Vietnam. Asked whether 12 days of saturation bombing of North Vietnam's cities and countryside last month provided the final impetus to the agreement, the presidential adviser wisely declined "to speculate on North Vietnamese motives." Then he added, "I have too much trouble analyzing our own."

Mr. Kissinger is not alone in puzzling over

what past weeks of delay and combat have been designed to achieve. Only a detailed parsing of the various drafts at each stage of the negotiations will prove just what was conceded by whom, and when.

Mr. Nixon errs in thinking, as he said Tuesday night, that the nation will now understand why the chief executive had to keep silent during all the weeks of final and horrendous combat. Congress and citizens alike still have the right to a fuller explanation of why this ruinous war had to be waged so long and so bitterly after peace was declared at hand.

...And Kissinger Role

In his impressive account of how agreement was reached on the war in Vietnam, Henry A. Kissinger observed almost parenthetically that "no one in the war has had a monopoly of anguish and . . . no one in these debates has had a monopoly of moral insight." If there was a defensive note in the comment, there need not have been; for Mr. Kissinger, emerging from his long ordeal of negotiation, clearly deserves the respect and admiration of the country.

Whatever the flaws in the agreement—and there are many—whatever the disappointments that may come—and they may be great—Mr. Kissinger must be credited not only with skill and tenacity as a negotiator but with a calm and detached perseverance under merciless crossfire from every direction. He can say now that the North Vietnamese, when they are not disposed to settle, are "the most difficult people to negotiate with" that he has ever encountered. But he

cannot yet admit to the complex pressures to which he was simultaneously subjected by Washington and Saigon, or complain publicly of the castigation that came his way at the same time from anti-war and pro-war segments of American public opinion. It is to his lasting credit that he remained steadfast "through peaks and valleys in these negotiations of extraordinary intensity."

Some Americans felt, in their deep and understandable resentment of the December bombing of North Vietnam, that Mr. Kissinger should have abandoned his mission in protest rather than appear to endorse so appalling an action. He chose to stay on and ride out that episode in the hope of returning to the negotiating table when the time was ripe. He is now entitled to the nation's gratitude for a job which few would have had the courage to undertake and none would have done better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vietnam Peace Prospects

The prospects for the peace in Vietnam are strengthened by the terms published to which three Vietnamese regimes and the Americans will put their signatures on Saturday. At some points they are specific in ways that the Geneva settlement was not—and this is not only the result of North Vietnamese wisdom after the events of 1954. At other points they acknowledge that nothing precise can be said about the future of Vietnam—it is a matter for the Vietnamese to work out for themselves. What does emerge—and it is not surprising—is that the agreement is one that facilitates an American withdrawal while leaving imprecise most questions that affect the Vietnamese.

—From the Times (London).

LBJ—A Thoroughbred Politician

"Can do" was Lyndon B. Johnson's motto; and his monument—in both the positive and negative sense—was his presidency. Yet it

might be said that this very talented, complex, thoroughbred politician, whose chief characteristic was being "larger than life," exaggerated everything to the extreme point where a reaction was bound to set in, an urge to return things to more bearable dimensions, and that it was this reaction which prompted him to refuse to run for a second term. This applies not only to his policy on Vietnam, but also to his domestic policies—with the notable exception of the racial issue. The unforgettable climax of his presidency was his speech to Congress in the spring of 1965, in which he demanded and subsequently obtained, equal voting rights for Southern blacks after the troubles in Selma, Ala. This may in fact have been the historic task of this son of the South: to bridge the gap between the Northern states and the former members of the Confederacy and to give the American Negro hope and a "sense of belonging."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

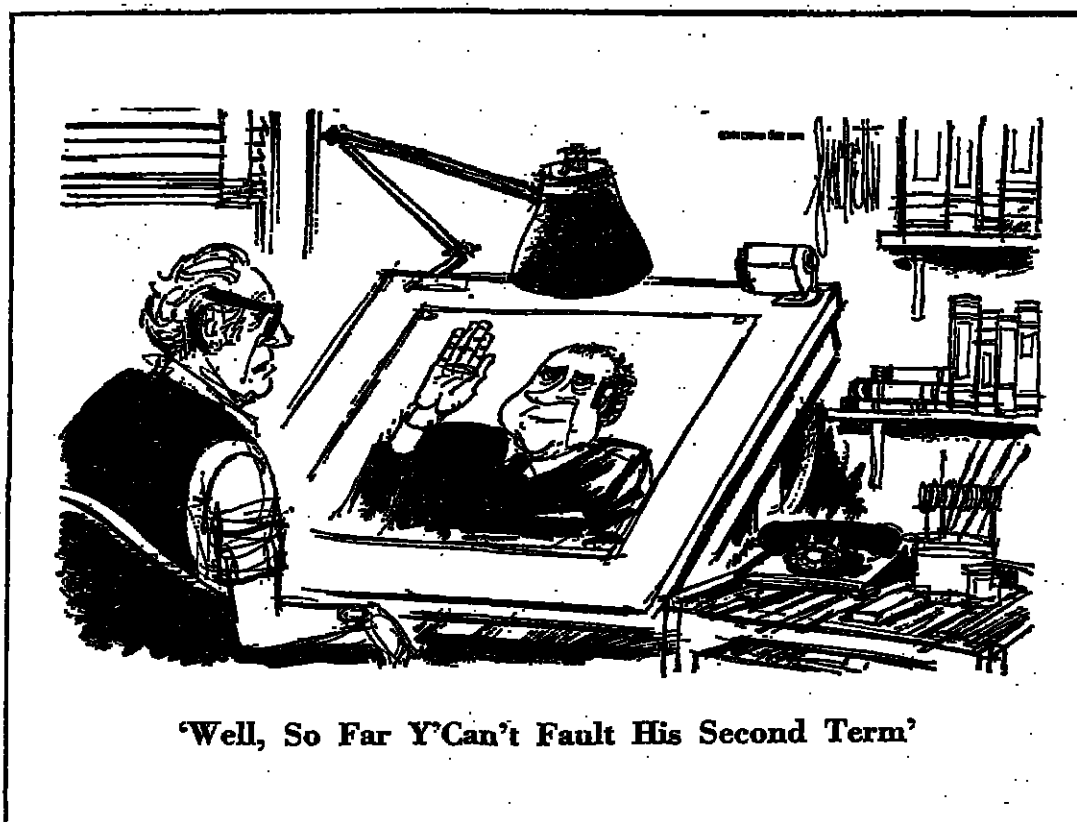
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 26, 1898
PARIS.—One of the most satisfactory indications of approaching peace in Cuba is the sending of the battleship Maine to call at Havana. It is the best move the government could have taken. It proves that difficulties are being smoothed away, that the relations between the two countries are perfectly friendly and that the conditions which caused President Cleveland to abandon the practice of sending warships to the West Indies no longer prevail.

Fifty Years Ago

January 26, 1923
DUSSELDORF.—M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, and General Weygand, chief of staff to Marshal Foch, arrived here this morning on a mission to investigate the military and economic situation in the Ruhr, in view of a prolonged occupation rendered necessary by the attitude of Germany. They will also coordinate the work of the engineers commission, of the financial commission and of the military forces under command of General Degoutte.



Look Back in Puzzlement

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—The Paris agreement extricates the United States from the Indochina war and sets a pattern for possible peace between Vietnam's two halves. But, in itself, it insures neither peace nor unification of that country nor does it seem to guarantee a certain cease-fire in neighboring Laos and Cambodia.

President Nixon and his extraordinary negotiator, Henry Kissinger, have achieved an accord with Hanoi that is open-ended in the sense that it could conceivably lead either to renewed fighting or to permanent settlement. In the former contingency, Washington has stuffed South Vietnam with a massive arsenal that gives Saigon an excellent chance of surviving.

President Thieu told me last Feb. 23: "North Vietnam attacked us because of our weakness. It is a good lesson for us to remember in the future. North Vietnam will not dare to launch a new aggression against us if, after a long-term solution, we stay strong."

Thieu's Prediction

Thieu predicted Hanoi would agree to "temporary peace" and subsequently try to achieve its objective of dominating South Vietnam "over a five- or six-year period." He forecast, moreover, that "some time in 1973" the Communist forces would "turn their main effort to Laos and Cambodia, seeking a political advantage there."

Certainly no agreement has yet been made public that solves the future of Laos or Cambodia. Should Thieu's prediction materialize, it would be hard for the United States to prevent collapse of jerry-built regimes in those lands. Nixon told me on March 8, 1971: "The Nixon doctrine says only that we will help those who help themselves." That is difficult for Vietnam or Phnom Penh to accomplish, despite any eventual subsidiary accords.

Nevertheless, whatever its shortcomings, the President's stated settlement was imperative in what he described to me as "a war where there are no heroes, only goats." And what has been achieved is not unnatural. Vietnam was divided for 150 years along the existing Demilitarized Zone border.

The final push that terminated protracted negotiating came after Nixon broke off stalemate talks on Dec. 13, 1972. He did this because he was convinced Hanoi was playing games, twisting language in proposed draft accords, because he believed North Vietnam was planning another offensive to coincide with agreement, and because he was still having diplomatic difficulties with Saigon.

Bombing as Warning

The aerial bombardment of Hanoi and Haiphong was ordered to reduce chances of a new military attack by weakening its rear bases, and to serve as an implicit warning. It was assumed that, despite negative public reaction, the bombing would prove worthwhile if settlement was thereby achieved this month. It was.

Nixon's negotiating technique was interesting. He did not give precise instructions to Kissinger on a point-by-point basis. Instead he met at great length with him, between Paris sessions, to review the presidential "game plan" and discussed provisions essential to any settlement.

Then he left Kissinger on his own. The final result was an accord which was not brilliant

but which was honorable and clearly not anticipated by Nixon's political opponents.

When historians look back on the unhappy conflict with less passion than contemporary analysts, they may see factors now ignored. Contrary to forecasts, it increased rather than decreased the Sino-Soviet rift. The failure to achieve a swift Communist triumph probably helped Indonesia to frustrate a Communist take-over plot. The United States lost immense popularity but, in the end, managed to retain international respect.

Primordial Question

American generals never wholly mastered the techniques of countering Gen. Glop's Revolutionary Warfare. The helicopter proved a disastrous innovation because it encouraged bad U.S. strategy. Troops arriving and departing by air could not root out a skill-

ful enemy. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese became adept at baiting helicopter traps.

Finally, no categorical answer was given to the primordial question: Can a free society fight a limited war? U.S. national interest waned as U.S. public impatience waxed. It proved difficult to convince soldiers (or their relatives) that it was worth fighting for an improved negotiating position in a distant, little-known country. Television, unfettered and widespread in the free world, advertised grisly horrors.

Nevertheless, with extraordinary determination, Nixon did produce a settlement, even though its final word remains to be tested. The pull-out is not a bug-out. Whatever comes next, war or peace, it will be wholly Vietnamese with those beside whom American soldiers fought having a fair chance to defend themselves successfully.

Letters

Lyndon Johnson

You did your readers and your reputation, as a highly informative and balanced newspaper, a significant disservice with the distorted account of the presidency of Lyndon Baines Johnson published in the final editions of the International Herald Tribune of Jan. 23.

While I realize that the announcement of the former President's death came in the middle of your press run, this does not eliminate the burden of choice and content of this unfortunate article. This front page editorial masquerading as an obituary would have been better relegated to the editorial page.

It is now fashionable for most of us to stress how early and how vehemently we opposed the tragic war in Southeast Asia and to transfer our collective national sins onto the shoulders of Mr. Johnson.

The historical record shows, however, that it was not Lyndon Johnson who first committed American military personnel to Vietnam.

It was not Lyndon Johnson who unleashed the most destructive and extensive "carpet bombing" of civilian population centers in man's dreary history of warfare.

It was not under Lyndon Johnson that the U.S. Embassy in Paris has had to be turned into a veritable fortress, protected by hundreds of armed soldiers on duty. It was not Lyndon Johnson who, in the days of the Vietnam Day March, was the target of the CRS.

And it certainly is not the untimely death of Lyndon Johnson which, according to your anonymous editorialist's opening paragraph abridgment, "closes a chapter on one of the most divisive and tragic periods in American history."

From the objective pinnacle of hindsight, historians will continue and should continue to deal harshly not only with Mr. Johnson's decisions to escalate the war but how he and his associates arrived at those decisions. His presidency will be burdened with this tragedy probably as long as men analyze the follies of war as a solution to disputes between nations.

However, none of this should blot out the forceful and often courageous efforts of the 36th President of the United States to rectify inequities which have made too many Americans second-class citizens for far too long.

It was Lyndon Johnson, the Southerner, who coaxed and pressured the Congress into passing the most meaningful Civil Rights legislation to our history. It was Lyndon Johnson who broke the powerful lobbying ranks of the American Medical Association to provide for the first time at least some government medical care for our elderly.

It was under Lyndon Johnson that millions of stum children received an educational boost through Head Start, that poor people were offered legal services so they might have equal representation before the law, that health centers were opened in

the ghettos, that a domestic Peace Corps brought at least some help to the underdeveloped landscapes of our own country. And it was in Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty that George Foreman, now the hero of your sports pages, received his first meaningful education opportunities, and, incidentally, his first boxing lesson.

Since I had a small part in some of these programs I am witness to the fact that the President continued his support of them long after many lost their public allure and had shifted to a clear political liability. Lyndon Johnson stood behind his convictions, not because he thought they could garner him votes, but because he perceived them to be right.

Because these efforts fell short of eliminating America's grievous domestic difficulties, because some were inadequate, because his successor had de-emphasized them, dismantled some and derailed others—all this does not diminish the record of domestic achievements of Lyndon Johnson.

Since his complex and sometimes contradictory personality did not engender love from those he served, historians long will debate the impact of his heroic weaknesses as well as his heroic strengths.

In the meantime, some of us will mourn him. We shall mourn him for the tragic manner in which he mired himself and his country in a distant and needless war. And we shall mourn him for his compassion and fidelity toward the weak and the powerless for whom he unwaveringly sought a measure of justice.

EDGAR MAY.

Message to Moscow

I would like to make the following comments regarding the bad press the Soviet Union has been exposed to because of imposing a levy on would-be emigrants:

1. I think this criticism is very unfair because only Russian leaders are in a position to determine how much it is worth to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

2. As a survivor of six years in Nazi concentration camps, I have always given credit to the Nazi regime that we inmates were not charged for the free room and board we enjoyed in these institutions. I notice with great satisfaction that the Soviet Union, too, does not impose a special charge on those would-be emigrants who spent years in Russian labor camps, which certainly was an educational experience, besides the free room and board.

3. An outstanding example that Russia is free of anti-Semitism is the fact that she has been using the anti-polio vaccine of Dr. Sabin, although Dr. Sabin is Jewish. Even when Dr. Sabin became president of the Weizmann Institute in Israel, Russia continued to use his vaccine.

The Right to Abortion And the Court's Ruling

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The right to abortion is a liberal cause, if there ever was one. So how come it was upheld the other day by all things, the conservative Supreme Court with its four Nixon appointees?

The answer is that the conservative court is not nearly the threat to liberty it is sometimes cracked up to be. On the contrary, American conservatives are so bound up with individualism and free enterprise, that they usually come down, as the court did in the abortion case, on the side of privacy and against the chief agent of oppression, the modern state.

The claim of a right to abortion has been pushed in recent years by a coalition of reform-minded lawyers, doctors, social scientists and women's libbers. They have built their case on the showing that scientific advances have made medically supervised abortion safe. They have also charged that illegal abortions tend to be unsafe, and to breed political corruption. They have argued that unwanted children are a social blight.

Those arguments have had a dramatic impact on public opinion. In 1968 a Gallup poll showed that only 15 percent of Americans favored the idea of abortion on request. By 1971, a similar poll showed that about half of those polled were in favor.

With public opinion swinging, the forces favoring easy abortions began pushing their case in the state legislatures and courts. In several states, including Texas, legal tests of the laws making abortion a crime were instituted.

Four states (New York, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska) passed laws permitting abortion on request up to a certain specific period in the pregnancy. Fifteen other states passed reform laws permitting abortion in cases of rape, or where the mother's health was endangered or the fetus deformed.

Inevitably, such rapid change on a subject so close to the bone of opinion about life and death stimulated a counter-reaction. The Catholic Church, in particular, mounted a serious effort to oppose easy abortion, and scored a number of successes. For example in New York, the legisla-

ture repealed the abortion veto law, and the repeal was held only by veto of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

In these delicate circumstances with a controversial political issue poised so uncertainly in states, the Supreme Court is an unusually sweeping decision. It held unconstitutional, by a 5-4 vote, a Texas statute which made abortion a felony.

It ruled that during the first three months of pregnancy, abortion is a matter for decision by a woman and her doctor. As a result of that decision, abortion laws in 30 other states besides Texas became unconstitutional. The reform law passed in 19 states, including the liberal New York law, are valid.

The effort to beat back reform is dealt a very severe blow. From the point of view of the Catholic Church the decision was, as Cardinal Cooke of New York put it in a formal statement, "shocking and 'charismatic.'" Even so, who favors the general thrust of the decision, as I do, must see the forces of Justice Byron Whelan, in dissenting that majority opinion is "an exercise of raw judicial power."

Issue of Privacy

So there is all the more reason to notice the rationale by which the conservative court came sweeping down on the issue of privacy. As Justice Harry Blackmun put it in the majority opinion: "The court has recognized that a right of personal privacy does exist under the Constitution. This right of privacy is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy."

What that means, that present Supreme Court, in a between the rights of the individual and the power of the state comes down in a truly decisive fashion on the side of the individual. Such a choice is, of course, completely true to principles of conservatism in country. It offers a hopeful sign that whatever one may think of Nixon's nomination for the Supreme Court, liberty in country is not truly endangered.

Since as a by-product of this philo-Semitic act, innumerable Russians were spared from crippling and killing polio, I would like to appeal to the Russian leaders to make another gesture of their philo-Semitism by allowing the Jews to leave without having to pay a fee for the education they were given there.

OTTO FEUER.

Future of Europe

The Helsinki preparatory talks on European security, reconvened on Jan. 15, afford a major opportunity for extensive and serious discussion concerning the future state of Europe.

We do not dispute the fact that the Soviet Union, the only one-sided long-time sponsor of such talks, holds particular objects in mind as desired outcomes, and that some of these hardly accord with basic Western interests. Yet the Western people along with all Europeans have good reason to be actively concerned with détente and security. This is especially true of those committed to basic principles of political freedom and to the institutions of pluralist societies, as well as to the conditions of a more secure peace.

In our view, an agenda should include the following:

1. The conference should reaffirm generally accepted norms of international law, and should reject ideologically grounded versions.

2. The conference should confirm the European territorial status quo; there should be a renunciation of force and the threat of force in all relations among all European states.

3. The conference should also afford the occasion for multilateral recognition, not only of all European states in their existing frontiers, but also of all multilateral, supranational, or organizations functioning in Europe which share the purpose of furthering international cooperation.

4. The conference should affirm the right of self-determination of all European peoples and the right of all European states freely to choose the unique paths of their own development, foreign policy and alliance affiliation, as long as such choice does not con-

tradict the basic principle of non-interference.

5. The conference should affirm the right of all peoples to the movement of persons and information among parts of Europe.

6. The conference should publicly affirm the close relationship between security and the twin goal of reduction of military forces. Détente should not be seen as a substitute for security, rather, security must be identified upon known equilibria force.

7. Security in Europe should not be interpreted as the security of Europeans alone; the conference ought therefore to affirm and institutionalize the involvement of the two peoples, the Soviet Union and the Western Union, in all decisions in such permanent machinery as may choose to construct.

In Amsterdam, on March 24, a major conference of Western non-governmental European personalities, sponsored by the International European Movement, will address the question of European security, along with other matters which affect the long-term welfare of the Western world. But the European security question warrants far more enduring and more serious discussion than will be possible there.

In our view, it would be a fundamental error to ignore or downplay the opportunity which Helsinki now affords to open a major dialogue on the state of Europe.

RT. HON. MICHAEL STEWART
SIR JOHN PEARSON
SIR BERNARD BRADSHAW
WILLIAM RODGER
JOHN MACKINTOSH
JOSEPH GORDON
DR. PAUL SEAR
ALAN LES WILLIAMS

London.

Brave Decision

I congratulate Capt. Adolf Heck (DFW Jan. 12) for his brave decision against continuing massacre of human beings.

Even though he has already probably killed many innocents during his 176 bombing missions in a B-52, he is at least regretful now. And he is willing to go to court-martial.

LUIGI FIBRATO.

Paris.

PARIS FASHION

Saint Laurent: Clothes Don't Lie

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Yves Saint Laurent, the boy who invented the "pant" in the 1960s, is back in the fashion business. His opening today, the second of his new Paris clothes look too many and too fast.

His only idea was to show the "pant" in the Saint Laurent boutique, sitting in the same old show room, after two years' absence.

Some of the changes are in brighter, happier colors, bigger, more romantic prints, slightly less square shoulders, shorter sleeves, higher heels, lots of hats and absolutely no gags. The bride is obviously a virgin this time, wearing a light-colored dress, carrying a bouquet of flowers.

Though most Paris designers snub them, these days, Saint Laurent shows plenty of pants. "How could I not show pants?" Most of the women I know live in them," he says. His new ones have an individual cut. Made usually of soft, lightweight gabardine, they are easy below the

waistline, flat around the hips and fall wide and straight to almost sweep the floor and completely cover all but the toes of the shoes. All the daytime pants are worn under the easy, belted jackets with two patch pockets that Saint Laurent has always liked. The look is garish, with high-crowned, wide-brimmed hats set firmly and squarely on the models' shoulder-length pageboy hairdos.

Saint Laurent shows several good-looking coats that he doesn't insist on making to dresses, but the thing he likes best in his collection is his new suit. It has a long, drawn-out jacket with a collarless cardigan neckline and a one-button closing. Guess what. The skirt isn't pleated, which is rare in Paris. Remember number 13. It's the pure white linen suit that every chic woman who shops at Saint Laurent is going to order.

Prints

There are lots of white ground prints in the collection, used on both silk and cotton for coats, suits and dresses. Color is rampant in costumes such as the red-print jacket over a green-print halter and dark gabardine pants, or the bright-blue and white-flower-print dress.

Saint Laurent's dresses have the same hip line that this season is playing up but with only flat pleats and fewer of them. They seem more molded to the body. Just knee-high and no extremes, they get along well with the straw hats and the ankle-strap shoes with three-and-a-half-inch heels.

Typical Yves Saint Laurent are the work shirts of check silk or gingham that cover the bare shoulders of two of his most sinuous black evening dresses. They follow every curve of the body from neck to ankles. The black dresses are just two in a group of dresses that swathe the hips

and widen to just above the ankles. Many of them are made in his silk prints and have full-length sleeves or little puffs that end just below the shoulders.

Ha makes dozens of printed pants suits with tailored silk shirts beneath.

Daytime

The daytime types are belted in gold chains, but the just slightly more formal evening pajamas have the belts that end in silk tassels like a luxurious robe.

Typical of Saint Laurent again are the cardigans, pullovers and jackets striped in sequins and worn with long, tailored skirts or wool pants. "Take one of them along when you travel and you can go anywhere," says New York's Mrs. Thomas Kemper, a long-time Balenciaga fan.

One of the great dinner suits is the eury jacket over a bright green print shirt and a black wool skirt. Saint Laurent shows it with his gold chains, some with hammered-gold medallions and with the high-heeled gold pumps he's bringing back into fashion.

Saint Laurent has never been one for the prestigious halterneck. He prefers floats of printed silk or gingham or a pair of dresses in the most gorgeous impressionist colors, not carfians but with certain sleeves.

Though Yves Saint Laurent always says his heart is in ready-to-wear, you can tell by this collection that he still has the eye for the spot in it for couture. Clothes don't lie.

Seeing the new Mme. Grès collection is a must if only for the little group of evening gowns that close it. The mat-jersey dresses themselves have tops with a minimum of tiny straps but they are covered with enormous capes of silk or gingham, sometimes

but is cravenly afraid of them. When two black beggars come to solicit alms he gives them money, his watch and his overcoat. Again as everyone, excepting Mr. Tabari, is aware, transactions of this sort in the New York streets are more often negotiated at knife point. This is the only touch of imagination in his heated, wobbly play, a sprig of fantasy that suggests a bunch of violets in a glass of rye whisky.

Eugene Ionesco's mercurial nightmare fantasy, "The House of the Dead," a sort of dramatization of the persecution mania, is being revived at the Théâtre Rive-Gauche and proves again a play of singular power in Jacques Mauclair's production.

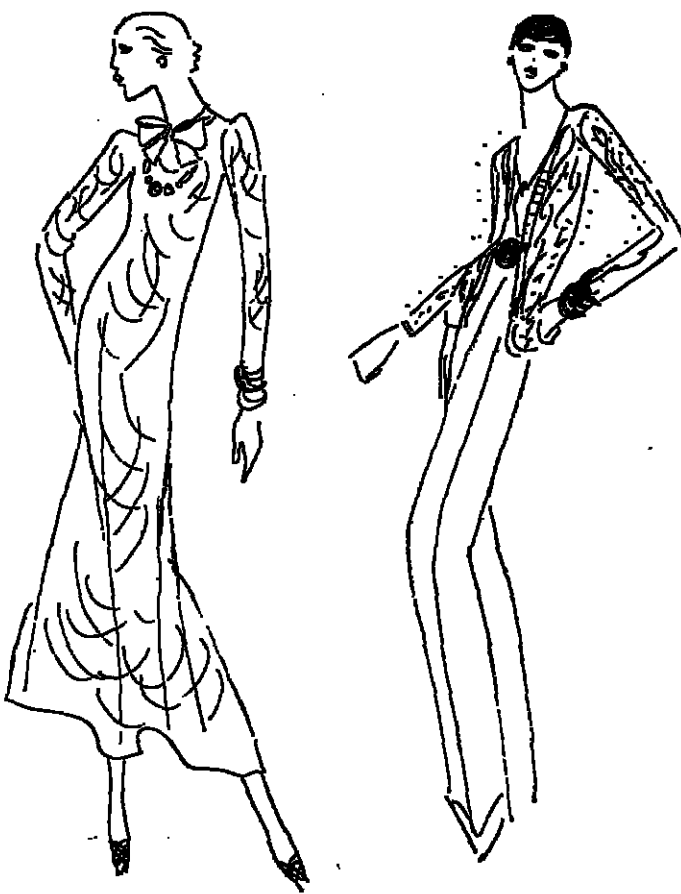
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Saint Laurent sketches of dress and cardigan over pants.

the same color or dark over light. They are as sensational as the dresses under silk-jersey capes that Mme. Grès designed almost four years ago.

The rest of the collection is full of mysterious drapes, twists and cutouts in unexpected places.

The designer is sexier than usual, and she can be very sexy. This time she likes a back-wrap skirt that gives a glimpse of what we once called hot pants as the lady exits.

It's all adorable, though, when new, that leave an impression of

DANCE IN PARIS

With a Penchant for Innovation

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A decrepit, decommissioned music hall in Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre a few paces from the Grand Boulevard—reputedly the temple where 50 years ago the Dolly Sisters were offered to the Paris public—has just taken a new lease on life as the place where a trio of young companies will offer dance, music and theater.

A six-month lease, to be exact, during which time one or another of the troupes that have joined together as Tex-Pop (Théâtre Expérimental Populaire) will be performing. They are the Théâtre du Silence, a ballet company formed a couple of years ago around a nucleus of young dancers then at the Paris Opéra; the Ensemble Musique Vivante, specialists in contemporary music, headed by Diego Masson, and the Théâtre de l'Espérance-Vincent Jourdeuil Company.

It's an appealing idea, and the seedy surroundings and casual accommodations for spectators—unnumbered seating in several rows of reasonably comfortable metal park benches, with a single price of 16 francs—contribute to an unpretentious atmosphere that ought to be conducive to experimentation.

Two Programs

The Théâtre du Silence is leading off with two dance programs (until Feb. 11), the first of which offers five works, two of them new, that leave an impression of

a group full of interesting ideas and a penchant for innovation, but still in search of a corporate personality.

The troupe is headed by Brigitte Lefevre and Jacques Garnier, former Paris Opéra dancers who are responsible for most of the choreographies. They have consciously tried to expand the classical vocabulary learned at the Opéra through contact with other dance forms, and in particular, it seems, with American modern dance. Besides them, others of the 10 members come from varied backgrounds—Béatrice Petit, Cuban National Ballet, Paul Taylor.

It is the ex-Paul Taylor dancer, Ernest Morgan, who stands out, partly because his Taylor-ish style—with its way of making the most unexpected movements seem fluid and natural—is so different from the others, and partly he simply has an impressive technique that would stand out anywhere. He did a solo, "La Journée du Silence," to his own choreography. The enigmatic decor of two empty chairs and two candles, and the sounds of animal cries and African rhythms gave the dancer's powerfully graceful movement a ritual air.

Satisfying in an entirely different mood was Garnier's "Pas de Deux," in which Webern's laconic Opus 10 orchestra pieces are neatly matched in atmosphere and gesture—the brief and elliptical encounters of a couple, sensitively danced by Lefevre and Garnier.

Elsewhere it was a case of some interesting ideas not being sustained. Garnier's new "Anstrahlungen," to Vinko Globokar's music in which a clarinet provokes extreme reactions from other wind instruments, founded on the aimlessness of apparently aleatoric sections, while in the same choreographer's "May," the dancers had stiff visual competition from the amazing perennials, Sylvio Guada, as he gave one of his virtuoso displays on stage with Nguyen Thien Dao's score.

Garnier's earlier "Flash-Back," to Stravinsky ragtime, polka and tango music, was the slight but amusing curtain raiser, an attempt to capture the airy atmosphere of the twenties.

'Last Tango' Trial To Begin in Italy

BOLOGNA, Italy, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—American actor Marlon Brando goes on trial here tomorrow for allegedly offending common decency with his part in the controversial film "Last Tango in Paris."

Mr. Brando is charged with actress Marie Schneider, Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci, producer Alberto Grimaldi and distributor Ubaldo Matteucci. The trial is being held in Bologna because the film had its first Italian showing here on Dec. 15 before it was seized four days later.

THEATER IN PARIS

Biding Time With Revivals

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Compagnie Renaud-Barrault is obviously in doubt as to what to do next. The production of Roland Dubillard's "Oh Bientôt les Vaches"—perhaps the best new play of the season—failed and so the boards of the Théâtre Renaudier are now occupied with a filler, a double bill of one-acters in which racial conflict in the United States is satirically presented: "L'Ami des Nègres" by George Tabori and "Le Miroir Fantôme" by Léo Joffe.

Miss Renaud and the director, Roger Blin, flew to London this week to see Samuel Beckett's new play, "Not I" at the Aldwych. They were greatly impressed and are anxious to stage it here. However, as the Beckett play runs for only a few minutes, another play is being sought to make up the balance of the evening.

The Renaudier's present program has "Le Miroir Fantôme" as its pièce de résistance. This is Erik Kahane's adaptation of the well-known "Outchman" of Léo Joffe, which has already been done in Paris in both French and English and has been seen on the screen in a British film version. In it, you may recall, a white woman on a subway turns a permeable young black into a mirror which she conducts by alternating invitations to her bonjour with Ku Klux Klan insults—and, taunting him to fury, murders him.

The violence of this piece caused a sensation when it was first produced in New York some years ago, but audiences have become so accustomed to raw language and brutal action since that it has lost its impact. Greg Germain as the victim and Chantal Dargat as the pale-faced harpist perform it competently in an efficient mise-en-scène by Antoine Boursailler, but it is as passed as "The Green Hat" Jones has written subsequent plays that still await French presentation, including "The Toller" in which a nonconforming student is done to death in a lavatory, a boys' school. It would have been



Claude Nicoit...Ionesco play.

more instructive and interesting to view some of his more recent work.

"L'Ami des Nègres" is a poor sketch, confused and confusing. Its symbolism is impossible to decipher at times and one remains in doubt whether the leading lady (again Miss Dargat) is supposed to be a wife or a police dog.

The author, the Hungarian-born Tabori, betrays none of the theatrical flair for which his countrymen are famous. He has tried various forms of writing: the plays, "The Emperor's New Clothes," "Flight into Egypt" and "The Brouhaha," a biography of Alexander Korda and an arrangement of Brecht texts. There is apparently nothing he would not attempt and though his daring is commendable, an allegory of American black-white relations is not his forte.

To begin with, his protagonist is a dog hater—"They are four-footed fascists," he cries out indignantly. Now as everyone, save Mr. Tabori, knows, a dog hater is a villain in the public eye. This canine enemy claims to be a friend of the blacks.

spin notes. "This is the kind of film that seems to advance from scene to scene not by any inner necessity, but rather because everybody at a particular time in a particular place finds himself at a loss for what to do next. Assaf Dayan and Akim Tamiroff have been highly engaging actors, but they are both pretty dreadful here." Shimon, the Israeli spy, is captured deep in Arab country and turned over to the police. Inspector Mehdaloun sets out to corrupt him with kindness in order to make him talk.

"Alliance for Progress," a fictional radical political film dealing with revolution and counter-revolution in some unspecified Latin American country, is called "so imprudent about technique and so casual about its radicalism that it achieves a kind of frumpy chic." The director, 27-year-old Argentine Julio Ludema, describes his approach, which Roger Greenbaum quotes, in part: "The camera chooses the worst possible position, the actors the worst possible style, the story-telling the worst possible simplicity. Why all this should work as well as it does, it is difficult to say—largely because the ordinary terms of praise obviously don't apply."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bank for Nuclear Energy Finance

Bank of Brussels reports that previously announced plans for the *Sté. Financière Européenne* group to set up a joint subsidiary specializing in financing the atomic energy industry have been implemented with the formation of *Cie. Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire*. The new Luxembourg-based unit's \$4.5-million capital has been divided equally among the banks in the group: *Algemeene Bank Nederland*, *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro*, *Bank of America*, *Banque de Bruxelles*, *Banque Nationale de Paris*, *Barclays Bank*, *Dresdner Bank*, *Banca Commerciale Italiana* and *Banque de l'Union Européenne*.

Oil Group Strikes North Sea Gas

An oil exploration group headed by Amoco U.K. Petroleum and British Gas Corp. reports a gas, condensate and possibly oil find in the North Sea. Amoco says the well tested gas at a rate of 22 million cubic feet a day and condensate at a rate of 830 barrels a day. Oil shows were recorded at deeper levels, but were not tested. Amoco is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana.

French Firm Enters Japan Deal

Nippon Oil Seal Industry, of Japan, has established a joint firm there with Joveneil et Cordier to import and sell the French firm's magnetic valves. In addition, Joveneil has agreed to supply Nippon Oil Seal with its technologies for air pressure equipment manufacturing. The new concern, named Nippon Joveneil Co., is owned

70 percent by the Japanese firm and 30 percent by the French firm. The new company will later enter production of magnetic valves.

Gas Find in Gulf of Thailand

A joint U.S.-Japan oil exploration company has found an "interesting" quantity of natural gas mixed with a little liquid natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand, the Thai government reports. It says an offshore rig of Union Oil Co. of Thailand, a subsidiary of Union Oil of California, detected natural gas off southern Thailand, about 300 miles south of Bangkok. Union Oil Co. has as its partner a Japanese oil industry group of Maruzen, Nippon Mining and Dai-ichi, which formed a company called Southeast Asia Petroleum Co.

Japan, U.S. Firms Seen in Venture

Nippon Seiko, a Japanese bearing maker, has agreed in principle to set up an equally-owned bearing manufacturing firm in the United States with Hoover Ball & Bearing, according to a Tokyo press report. The U.S. firm has been marketing Nippon Seiko's ball bearings in the United States market since 1963.

Toshiba Gets French Distributor

Sté. Transact Electronique will become exclusive distributor in France for Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba), of Japan. The agreement will enter into force April 1, the day after Transact terminates its distributing agreement with Sony Corp. Late last year Sony received French government authorization to set up an equally-owned subsidiary with Banque de Suez to market its own products.

Over Proposal for Sanctions

IMF Panel Hits Snag to Monetary Reform

By Bernard D. Nossiter

PARIS, Jan. 25 (WP).—Finance officials trying to tidy up the world's monetary system reportedly ran into their first major snag here today. Their chairman, Jeremy Morse of Britain, suggested that the closed-door talks had reached a point at which officials could agree on a three-stage process to deal with nations that run persistent deficits or surpluses in their foreign accounts. But participants said that Mr. Morse's third stage—sanctions against countries that fail to take corrective measures—met with widespread hostility.

The deadlock in this early stage of the complex negotiations was no surprise. It appeared, however, to be the principal outcome of three days of talks here among the deputies of the Committee of 20. The 20 include the United States and the other major trading nations and representatives of developing world countries that are members of the International Monetary Fund. After the meeting, Mr. Morse dryly told reporters, "It would be premature for me to claim any general agreement." Paul Volcker, the American Under Secretary of the Treasury, was also asked if progress had been made. "Intellectual progress," he replied with a grin.

Despite the deadlock over Mr. Morse's modest attempt to find consensus in the discussion so far, he said the negotiators are still "on schedule." They hope to draft an outline of an accord by the time the IMF holds its next annual meeting in September. How much substance there will be in such an outline, Mr. Morse readily acknowledged, is still an open question.

The basic problem lies in a difference between the United States and the non-aligned countries in Europe and Japan. The United States has been running big deficits and thinks that the burden of adjustment should fall on creditor as well as debtor nations. The Europeans have been accumulating dollars in their reserves they say they do not want and are looking for ways to curb this flow, largely through actions by the United States.

At their last meeting of substance last November, the deputies—second-level officials in finance ministries and central banks—discussed this adjustment process. Today, Mr. Morse is understood to have suggested that they could now agree on three procedural steps. The first would compel a nation with a persistent payments imbalance to consult with the IMF.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the dollar or closing market rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 25, 1973	Previous
Stock (100 sh.)	3,382	3,365
Bell (1 sh.)	44.12-17	44.17-30
Boe (1 sh.)	45.95-46.05	46.05-30
Deutsche (100)	5.125-25	5.125-10
Dutch (100)	6.825-8200	6.825-85
French (100)	25.75-70	25.75-85
Swiss (100)	5.075-075	5.075-082
Yen (100)	5.025-025	5.025-032
Italian (100)	5.125-025	5.125-032
Spain (100)	62.50-50	62.50-50
Portugal (100)	84.40-40	84.40-40
Schilling	23.92-84	23.92-12
Gr. (100)	4.250-75	4.250-35
Swiss (100)	5.025-75	5.025-75
Yen (100)	201.75-202.15	201.75-202.25

At Press. 25 Commercial.

tal. A persistent creditor could be confronted with barriers against its exports. Mr. Morse did not ask the deputies to agree on what sanctions should be invoked. But his effort to seek agreement on the principle of sanctions, it is understood, drew fire, particularly from European countries.

None of the participants is said to be surprised or concerned

about the snag at this stage. Agreement on the rules of international monetary behavior has in the past proven to be a slow and tortuous slog.

The deputies will go at it again in Washington for three days beginning on March 14. Their chiefs, the 20 finance ministers, will then meet, probably at the end of March and also in Washington.

Swiss Adopt Cautious Line On Move on Floating Franc

ZURICH, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Indications from all official and government sources are now that Swiss policy in the present highly volatile European monetary situation is to sit back and watch developments elsewhere, while simultaneously awaiting the first opportunity to start re-observing the official margins around the 3.4 francs central rate.

Finance Minister Nello Celio told the cabinet yesterday the ministry plans no further measures to deal with the present conditions.

Meanwhile, the general director of the national bank, Fritz Leutwiler, interviewed on television, declined to be drawn out on

EEC Panel Sets Role for Money Fund

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (Reuters).

The Common Market commission today finalized its draft for the creation of an EEC monetary cooperation fund—runner of a community central banking system—by April 1, informed sources said.

The text now goes to the decision-making council of ministers of the nine for approval.

The initial task of the fund will be to run the community's system of allowing currencies of member states to fluctuate against each other within narrower limits than those permitted internationally.

At the same time it will administer the community's system of short-term financial support to a member in temporary payments difficulties. A total \$1.4 billion has been set aside for this purpose.

The fund's operations will be denominated for bookkeeping purposes in the EEC's unit of account, used for calculating farm prices, which has the same worth as an undervalued dollar.

Degree of Autonomy
The commission proposes that the fund, whose board will include EEC central bankers and a member of the commission, will work according to guidelines set by the council of ministers. But it will have sufficient autonomy to carry out its normal operations and act in situations where quick decisions are needed.

This is in line with the attitude of member states who discussed this point at a meeting in Luxembourg last week. But the commission does not make any proposal concerning the site for the fund's headquarters. There is no agreement among the nine on this point, although Luxembourg is making a strong bid for it to be installed on its territory.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$207 million to \$1.412 billion in the week which ended Jan. 17, the Federal Reserve reported.

Dunlop Cuts Financial Tie With Pirelli

Won't Pay for Losses, But Union to Continue

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. said today it is taking steps to assure that the losses of Industrie Pirelli will not affect Dunlop's results.

Industrie Pirelli, 49 percent owned by Dunlop and 51 percent owned by the Pirelli group, is one of the companies in the Dunlop-Pirelli Union.

Dunlop said that in view of Industrie Pirelli's losses and other factors, Dunlop's directors consider that it will be prudent to make provision in full by transfer from reserves in the 1972 accounts against the book value of Dunlop's investment of \$41.5 million in Industrie Pirelli.

Thus Industrie Pirelli's losses will no longer affect Dunlop's results, it said.

Loss Continues

Dunlop said preliminary results indicate that Industrie Pirelli's loss for the first nine months of 1972 amounted to about \$18 million and it said there is no reason to believe it at this rate of loss diminished in the last quarter.

As previously reported, Industrie Pirelli had a loss of \$18.6 million in 1971.

As well as Industrie Pirelli's heavy 1971 and 1972 losses, Dunlop also cited the general economic uncertainties in Italy and the probable amounts and duration of future Industrie Pirelli losses as factors in its decision to make full provision from its reserves for its investment in the Italian company.

Dunlop also said it has no further financial commitment to Industrie Pirelli.

It has been agreed, in principle, Dunlop said, that Pirelli SPA, the Italian parent company of Industrie Pirelli, will assume full financial responsibility for the company.

More Coordination
On the outlook for the union generally, Dunlop said steps are being taken to coordinate to a greater degree the policy-making and direction of the union.

A securities analyst, who follows Dunlop, said the decision to write off Dunlop's investment in Industrie Pirelli removes a "question mark" over Dunlop's prospects.

The securities analyst said he considers "quite important" Dunlop's statement that steps are being taken to coordinate to a greater degree the policy-making and direction of the union.

He said he takes this to mean that Dunlop and Pirelli will be operating more as one company rather than as two companies with interlocking interests.

Prior to the announcement, there had been speculation that the situation might prompt the two companies to break their links.

German Money Supply Rises 14.6% in Month
FRANKFURT, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Money expansion in West Germany continued at a strong rate in December, although the usual year-end flow of funds out of the country was registered, the Bundesbank reported today.

The central bank reported that the money supply was 14.6 percent higher than in December 1971, while in November the money supply had increased 15.3 percent from the like month a year earlier.

At about the same time it was reported that the dollar's position against major European currencies was also strengthening.

Dealers in Frankfurt offered two explanations for the dollar's improvement—rumors that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had intervened to support its currency, and the prospect of higher Eurodollar interest rates.

Irving Suspends Prime Rate Float

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (Reuters).

Irving Trust Co. said today it is suspending its use of the floating prime rate "in the light of current developments" in the country's economic stabilization program.

Irving said it will hold its prime rate at 6 percent. Money market sources said that it would have had to increase the rate to 6.14 percent under the floating formula it had used.

The bank's statement said it "hopes for the early restoration of conditions in which it will be possible to reinstitute the floating prime."

It said the suspension of the floating rate was being taken "with the greatest reluctance for it continues to feel, as it noted on an earlier occasion, that the floating rate will come to have an increasingly important role in the future of banking."



J.-P. de Baritault



W. Kenneth Mendenhall

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jean-Pierre de Baritault has joined Berntson International, the executive search consultancy group, as partner in the Paris office.

W. Kenneth Mendenhall, previously vice-president in charge of First National City Bank's corporate banking division in London, has been named as managing director of the merchant bank that Spain's Banco Urquijo is setting up in London.

Deputy chairman of Crédit Lyonnais, Maurice Schlegel has

been appointed chairman of Euro-partners Securities Corp., the investment bank jointly owned by Crédit Lyonnais, Commerzbank and Banco di Roma. Danilo Cini, managing director of Banco di Roma, and Paul Lichtenberg, managing director of Commerzbank, have been named vice-chairmen.

David Wagslaft, head of corporate banking for First National City Bank in Germany, and Neil Volwiler, head of the bank's corporate banking activities in Belgium, have been named vice-presidents of Citibank.

U.S. Criticizes Destruction Of Anti-Trust Data by IBM

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—The Justice Department criticized IBM's destruction of anti-trust data yesterday for secretly negotiating the destruction of a computerized index which Justice needed in preparing its anti-monopoly case filed against IBM four years ago.

The index provided access, by author, subject matter and date—to some 150,000 pages of documents, culled by Control Data Corp. from 27 million pages which IBM made available in the course of a private anti-trust suit filed by Control Data.

IBM and Control Data announced on Jan. 15 that they had agreed upon a settlement, the text of which the department's anti-trust division has sought from the companies but not yet obtained.

One of the conditions of settlement was the destruction of the index which Control Data had prepared. "At the behest of IBM counsel, it was destroyed, together with all software, coding sheets and coding keys" and related materials, Assistant Attorney General Thomas E. Kauper and division attorney Howard E. Shapiro said in a brief filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York.

U.S. Told Later
"The government was not informed of this destruction until after it had been accomplished," the brief said. "The negotiations were conducted in secret."

IBM insisted on destroying the index materials even though it knew that the government needed them to expedite the discovery process and eventual trial of the process and eventual trial of the process and eventual trial of the process.

On Friday, Telex Corp., which has an anti-trust suit of its own pending, will argue in court that

AT&T Scores Records For Net, Revenue in '72

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and subsidiaries had their best year ever in 1972, according to an unaudited preliminary annual report.

Operating revenues topped the \$20-billion level for the first time, while net income ran above the \$2.5-billion level, also for the first time. Although the report was released just at the close of trading, AT & T was the most active issue of the day on the NYSE with a volume of 679,100 shares traded. It added one-eighth to close at 53 and was the only gainer on both the most active list and in the 30 com-

ponents of the Dow Jones industrial average.

The report placed revenues at the new high of \$20.9 billion, or 13.4 percent higher than the \$18.4 billion of a year ago. Net income rose by 15.1 percent to \$2.5 billion, from \$2.2 billion in 1971. Share earnings increased to \$4.24 on 549.5 million average shares outstanding from \$3.92 a share on an average of 549.3 million shares outstanding at the end of 1971.

It was pointed out that 1971 results were restated to reflect revenue refunds of three subsidiary companies. In its annual report, A T & T placed 1971 revenues at \$18.5 billion and net income at \$2.24 billion.

Company Reports

Du Pont			Pfizer		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,143.0	958.0	Revenue (millions)	303.2	265.1
Profits (millions)	105.0	95.0	Profits (millions)	31.3	28.6
Per Share	2.14	1.95	Per Share	0.46	0.42
Year			Year		
Revenue (millions)	4,366.0	3,848.00	Revenue (millions)	1,090.0	982.9
Profits (millions)	414.0	357.0	Profits (millions)	103.3	93.1
Per Share	8.50	7.33	Per Share	1.50	1.36
Financial Federation			Phillips Petroleum		
Quarter	1972	1971	Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	22.5	21.0	Revenue (millions)	677.0	622.0
Profits (millions)	2.7	2.1	Profits (millions)	38.1	36.2
Per Share	0.77	0.61	Per Share	0.51	0.49
Libbey-Owens-Ford			Procter & Gamble		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	161.1	128.0	Revenue (millions)	1,484.0	1,323.0
Profits (millions)	14.05	17.44	Profits (millions)	1.98	1.78
Per Share	1.14	0.92	Per Share	1.98	1.78
Year			Year		
Revenue (millions)	594.4	530.9	Revenue (millions)	5,588.0	5,212.0
Profits (millions)	53.61	49.51	Profits (millions)	163.5	148.7
Per Share	4.23	3.97	Per Share	1.98	1.83
Marathon Oil			TWA		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	358.1	310.7	Revenue (millions)	365.5	316.9
Profits (millions)	24.35	20.68	Profits (millions)	—1.17	—0.88
Per Share	0.82	0.68	Per Share	—0.07	—0.11
Year			Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,291.0	1,197.0	Revenue (millions)	1,417.2	1,353.4
Profits (millions)	79.79	88.72	Profits (millions)	43.08	3.25
Per Share	2.67	2.96	Per Share	3.01	0.11
Northeast Util.			UAL Inc.		
Year	1972	1971	Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	479.0	407.9	Revenue (millions)	1,228.4	1,617.6
Per Share	1.57	1.30	Profits (millions)	20.58	—5.1
Kaiser Alum. & Chem.			Va. Electric & Power		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	243.98	195.02	Revenue (millions)	120.9	105.5
Profits (millions)	2.84	1.68	Profits (millions)	25.37	19.48
Per Share	0.10	0.05	Per Share	0.56	0.48
Year			Year		
Revenue (millions)	990.8	904.5	Revenue (millions)	470.9	413.7
Profits (millions)	15.06	27.01	Profits (millions)	87.27	69.63
Per Share	0.82	1.25	Per Share	2.08	1.85

Markets Closed

The New York and American Stock Exchanges and most commodity markets were closed Thursday as part of a national day of mourning for former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

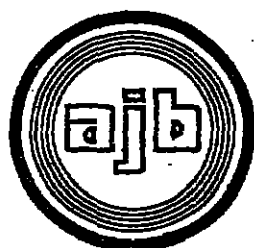
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6. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

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